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CASTRO.

Up from the South day after day
Word comes of a fracas or else of a fray,
Of a new revolter, another plot,
Where unrest is rife and reason is not,
Where always the fire burns 'neath the pot,
With Castro telling them what is what
In his own peculiar way.

They never die down, those billows of war,
Though the fighters know not what they're fighting for;
They sack the village and burn the town,
They raise a man but to beat him down;
The rebel of yesterday can frown
In a loyal and patriotic way
On the savage wretch who revolts to-day.

To-day the Chileans wreck and burn;
To-morrow may be Colombia's turn,
Or Argentina may take a hand,
Or Costa Rica may grasp the brand;
But whether they rest or whether they fight,
Whether they win or are put to flight,
Castro keeps going it day and night,
Holding the rebels at home at bay,
Or hurling defiances far away.

A whoop for the greatest dyspeptic where
Men all are dyspeptic! Behold him there,
Carelessly chucking some envoy in jail,
Ripping the plumes from some eagle bird's tail,
Sallying forth to put down a revolt,
Telling some state on his border to halt,
Gritting his teeth and tearing his hair,
He would die of stagnation or sink in despair
If the cook should wake him some morning to say:
"Senor, there ain't nothin' doin' to-day."
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

AN IDYL OF THE PARK.

Upon the well-worn bench they sit
Unmindful of who passes;
Around them sparrows chirp and flit
Among the leaves and grasses.
Along the path that skirts their feet
The babies take their airing,
And refugees from dusty street
Stroll chatting, jesting, staring.

Fond lovers they—within his arm
She nestles all securely,
He holds her fast from stress and harm,
She yields to him demurely.
What matters gibe or sneer? Soft skies
Of perfect blue are o'er them,
And seen through one another's eyes
The vista opes before them.

No doubt her gown is cheap; perchance
Her hat no French creation;
But naught is lacking to his glance
Of tender adoration.
And if the hand that covers hers
Is calloused, brown, gigantic,
Her pulse beneath its pressure stirs
With thrill no less romantic.

Some urchins scoff; some sparrows chaff;
A robin carols sweetly;
A couple turns to look and laugh;
A nursemaid smiles discreetly.
And I, in noting the embrace,
A sigh would vainly smother,
For lo, defying time and place,
Two hearts have found each other.
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Leslie's Weekly.

TRACKIN' RABBITS.

The fleecy flakes come fallin' down
Deep in the stillness of the night,
An' robe the earth so bare an' brown
In bridal dress of purest white,
An' memory goes a nosin' back
Toward the happy long ago
When 'round the farm we used to track
The bunnie rabbits through the snow.

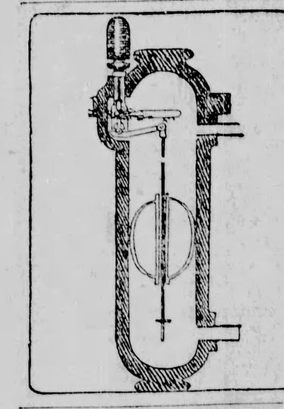
All bundled up with "comforters"
Around our boyish necks an' ears
We'd call the little huntin' curs
To limber up their runnin' gears,
An' 'round the snowy ol' straw strack
An' bresh-heap clearin' we would go,
Our hearts alive with fun, to track
The skeery rabbits through the snow.

When one was started, Moses help!
But how them hankerin' dogs'd fly!
At every jump they'd give a yelp,
'Ts kids a-fin' in the cry.
Then through a dog-proof fence 'd cut
An' to'ards its home in safety go,
A leavin' its pursuers but
Its tracks cut down into the snow.

We've trailed the brown an' grizzly bear
When in the mountain short o' meat,
Have seen the elk with shaggy hair
Lay dead an' bleedin' at our feet,
The mountain lion's pelt have packed
To camp, an' laid the blacktail low,
But had no sport like when we tracked
Them skeered-up rabbits through the snow.
—Denver Post.

HIGH OR LOW WATER ALARM

While the danger arising from an excessive quantity of water in a boiler is not as great as that from low water, it would still be very convenient to have boilers fitted with an arrangement for giving an alarm when the water gets too high as well as too low, and this is what George E. Turner, of Marion, O., seeks to accomplish with his alarm device. The illustration shows the alarm divided at the center to exhibit the interior and make plain its mode of operation. At the upper end of the tubular casing is a valve, end-



ing in a steam whistle at the outer end, with a lever controlling the exit of steam through the valve. Depending from the loose end of the lever is a vertical rod carrying a sliding float. Adjusting nuts on the rod adapt the float to operate the alarm when the water has reached the highest or lowest point of safety. For instance, as the water falls the float will rest on the lower nut and pull the lever down by its own weight, while the rising float as he boiler fills will lift he lever, in either case allowing the steam to escape and give the alarm on the whistle. The top of the tubular casing is readily removed when the fire is out to examine the alarm and ascertain if the float is sliding freely on the rod and the valve lever is in working order.

A London View of Child Toilers.

Selling newspapers or matches may make a boy—or girl—sharp, Mr. Weller, we remember, was turned out into the streets to shift for himself with that object, but, on the whole, it is more likely to lead to the reformatory than to civic dignities. But, apart from moral and religious considerations, this overworking of children is important on physical grounds. Deprived of proper sleep and recreation, how can such a weary, hopeless little drudge grow up strong and healthy? To breed up a large class of anaemic, sickly, stunted men and women is a detriment to any state.—London Standard.

Pointed Directions.

Merritt—A man shouldn't bother a woman by talking business.

Cora—That is right, dear. If you mean business, go talk to papa.—Smart Set.

Kentucky's "Jug Handle" Tree.

Near Diamond Springs, Ky., in a large beech forest, is a tree that is known throughout the neighborhood as the "jug handle," from the peculiar growth of the first limb. This unusual formation, which is properly known as a "natural graft," is six or eight inches in diameter, six feet in length and about eighteen feet up the trunk of the tree, which is itself fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter.

As the graft is practically the same in size at both extremities, it is likely that the upper end is the original point of growth. The extremity of the limb, drooping against an accidental break in the bark of the trunk, received nourishment from this new source and probably grew more rapidly.

The only way to ascertain which is really the original point of union will be to saw out a section at each end and count the number of rings that indicate the exact age.

All who have seen this freak of nature pronounce it one of the largest and most perfect examples of natural graft known. —New York Herald.

SHE GATHERS EDELWEISS.

A traveler in the Tyrol affirms that even in the loftiest Alpine regions woman has taken upon herself the task of self-sold and has acquired to have support, and assumes burdens that are scripturally supposed to rest upon more rugged shoulders, says the New York Herald.

One woman has gathered edelweiss for 50 years or more—a very perilous occupation when one considers that the dainty little flower has a habit of creeping

into the remotest recesses of the dizzy crags, and seems rather to beckon man to his destruction than to wish to charm him with its velvet purity and fresh perfume.

Edelweiss was the late Emperor William's favorite flower, and every birthday he was the recipient of many beautiful wreaths composed of the wild flower gathered by loving hands, often at the risk of life and limb. It has a lasting quality that makes it a general favorite, and, as it will not grow as well under cultivation and defies the arts of the florist, preferring its native snow-clad crags and inaccessible localities, those who make a profession of gathering the flower—and some few of these are women—find it more or less lucrative.

"I am never afraid, said one old edelweiss gatherer, who called herself champion of the Tyrol, and daily filled her basket with the fairy blossoms, "for I have learned to creep to the highest points with the surest foot, and even the guides who take tourists to the summits of these mountains cannot discount me when it comes to a real climb.

"In winter I sit in my little chalet and knit stockings; in summer I am abroad in the valleys and making my way over the dangerous passes in search of the pretty flower, and as the market for it is ever strong, I manage to make a very comfortable living.

"Besides, mountain climbing keeps me young and strong, for I am a great nature lover, as may be imagined after half a century of constant climbing over these crags and peaks.

"To strangers it may not seem quite the genteel occupation for women, but I love it, make a good living at it, and shall remain champion edelweiss gatherer till I die."

Here is at last one field of woman's endeavor that is not overcrowded.

No Monopoly on Air.

Marconi has been told to move on, as an Atlantic cable company has a monopoly of Newfoundland. Probably, however, he will be able to pick his messages out of the atmosphere somewhere else, exclusive rights to the use of that medium not having been granted to any one as yet.—Chicago News.

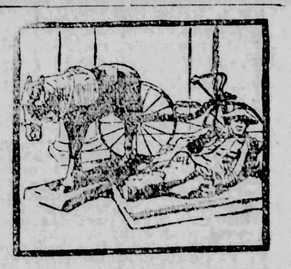
The Main Point in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Gatterson—You will come to dinner anyway, Mr. Tutter, will you not? Though I am afraid there will not be many interesting people present.

Mr. Tutter—(gallantly)—What difference does that make? One is always sure of a good square meal at your house.—Brooklyn Life.

HIS ODD MONUMENT.

This unique monument was recently erected in Scotland over the grave of an old man who was reputed to have been the first to ride a bicycle in the north



of Great Britain. For many years he rode over the country roads on a clumsy two-wheeled affair, and on days when he was not on his bicycle he was generally seen going along on a sturdy little pony, which was his inseparable companion for a long time.

Several extraordinary monuments have been erected in some of the graveyards in Italy during the last few years, but it is doubtful if among them there is one which is as realistic as the one shown in the accompanying picture, and of which a bicycle and a pony are two very unusual features.—New York Herald.

Going To Far.

Managing Editor—Why did you throw that visitor downstairs?

Answers-to-Inquiries Editor—He came up here and asked me if duck pants were made of feathers.—Baltimore American.

Indefinite.

Collector—Mr. Hangback promised he would certainly pay up by the first of the year.

Business Man—H'm! did he specify what year?—Smart Set.

Exaggeration.

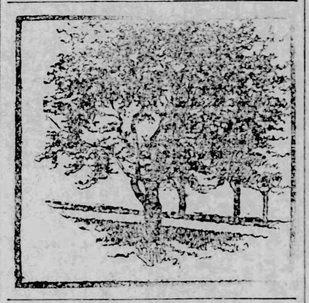
Harry—Fred says there is only one girl in all the world for him.

Dick—That's just like Fred's exaggeration. He knows well enough there isn't even one.—Boston Transcript.

KING EDWARD'S OAK.

There are probably very few persons who are aware of the fact that in Central Park stands an oak which was planted by King Edward VII, of England.

This interesting tree stands on the west side of the Mall, near the bronze statue of the Eagle and Goat. It was planted by the king more than forty years ago when, as the young Prince of Wales he

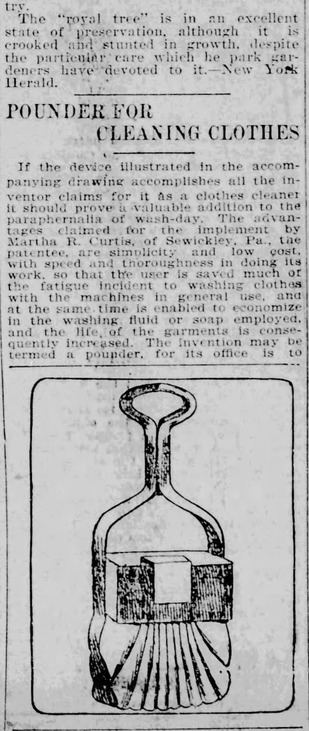


made his first and only visit to this country.

The "royal tree" is in an excellent state of preservation, although it is crooked and stunted in growth, despite the particular care which he park gardeners have devoted to it.—New York Herald.

POUNDER FOR CLEANING CLOTHES

If the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing accomplishes all the inventor claims for it as a clothes cleaner it should prove a valuable addition to the paraphernalia of wash-day. The advantages claimed for the implement by Martha R. Curtis, of Sewickley, Pa., for patentee, are simplicity and low cost, with speed and thoroughness in doing its work, so that the user is saved much of the fatigue incident to washing clothes with the machines in general use, and at the same time is enabled to economize in the washing fluid or soap employed, and the life of the garments is consequently increased. The invention may be termed a pounder, for its office is to



pound the dirt out of the clothes, discharging small quantities of soap at intervals to aid in the cleaning process. The soap in liquid form is placed in the square recess seen on the face of the pounder, and is discharged through minute perforations to the corrugated face of the pounding head below. The clothes are placed in a barrel with sufficient water to cover them, and the pounder is grasped in the hands and driven down on the garments repeatedly until the cleaning is accomplished. No rubbing on the washboard is necessary if this device is used, and by turning the garments frequently but few strokes of the pounder are required to accomplish the work.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

OPAQUE.

"Mike, d'I ever tell ye the story about the dirty window?"

"You did not. Tell me about it."

"No use—ye couldn't see through it."—Chicago News.

PROVING IT.

"Women are always curious."

"My wife isn't."

"Well, she must be a curious kind of woman."—Washington Times.

NO FLATTERY.

Miss Hoamley—I understand you do very handsome work and make very pretty pictures.

Photographer—Yes'm; but I could give you an exact likeness if you wish.—Philadelphia Press.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

Heiress—Because I cannot marry you, do not be disheartened. You must face the world bravely.

He—It isn't a question of the world—I've got to face my creditors.—Detroit Free Press.

WELL KNOWN.

Lawson—Jackson tells me that he is pretty well known out in your town.

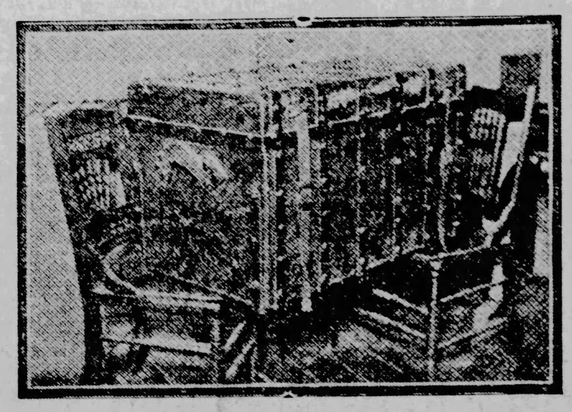
Dawson—I should say he was. Why, there isn't a man in the place that lend him five dollars.—Somerville Journal.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM.

Smike—Wonder why they call these ward politicians "heelers?"

Worrick—Probably because they doctor the election returns so often.—Baltimore Sun.

Trunk Fashioned by a Blacksmith.



In 1812 this trunk was built in Paris. Entirely the work of a blacksmith, it was finished throughout by hand. Even the rivets which fasten the steel binding to the body were laboriously fashioned in this manner. It has survived many journeys to all the leading cities of the Orient and Occident, and is to-day in a fine state of preservation. It is lined throughout with asbestos and is covered with leather an eighth of an inch thick and hand sewed. It was originally built for Mr. George Alexander Karro, the once well know magician, and is now owned by his son, Alexander Karro.—New York Herald.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

[Alice Tudor, the daughter of a London merchant trading in Montreal, had been kidnapped by the Indians, and about a year before the story opens, in the autumn of 1772, had been bought by old Aneeb, chief of the Pottowattomie, who had adopted her as his daughter. She appears suddenly to two voyageurs camped on the shore of Lake Huron, and appeals to them to rescue her. The younger of the two men tries to buy her from the old Indian, but all his efforts are refused. Finally Aneeb gives the girl her liberty on condition that the young trapper, Frank Ellery, undertakes to deliver her to her father, and that they travel in the company of a party of soldiers, also camped on the shore. The conditions are accepted, the girl is turned over to the lieutenant in command and taken to the hut he occupies. Arrangements are made to leave for Detroit on the morrow. The lieutenant has designs against the girl. Learning of this, Frank and his companion, Benjy, determine to save her, and, arming themselves with hangers, they rush into the hut. In the fight which follows Benjy is fatally stabbed and the lieutenant is wounded. As Frank turns to flee, calling to Alice to follow, Aneeb appears and carries off the girl. Benjy died in Frank's arms, and the latter started through the wilderness for Detroit. On the way he finds Alice and the Indian party. Aneeb had received an injury from a wounded elk, and could not hunt, so the party were on the verge of starvation. He built a cabin, as winter had set in, and Aneeb could not travel. The Panther, a Chippewa brave, with a party of his fellow Indians, attempts to capture the party, to obtain Alice, whom he desires for his wife. They fire a hollow stump at one side of the cabin.]

CHAPTER XV.—THE ESCAPE.

"Saggitto," said Aneeb. "No one else has come to guard this side. Now the smoke hangs low. Come and see."

The voice sounded through a curtain of smoke. Frank released Alice, slipped the knife into its case, and groped his way to Aneeb. Looking out the crack of the door, he saw that the smoke of the fire, before a little breeze, dropped to the snow just beyond the cabin and swept along its surface. Fifty feet away nothing could be seen.

Aneeb laid a hand on his arm. The young man turned from the daylight and saw the eyes of the chief gleaming in the dusk.

"Listen," said Aneeb. "This is the end. For me there is no escape. But since the door is here and no Chippewa stands in the path, for you and the white girl is a way."

"Speak," said Francis.

"I can run a few steps," said Aneeb. "No more is necessary. Take you the toboggan and go in put the maiden. We will open the door. I rush out and shout. I go around the corner, toward them. When they are looking at me, shooting, you run straight away, into the smoke."

Another piece of the roof fell and burned upon the floor. The flames lit up the scene. Frank looked at the girl then seized the chief's hand. "My brother!"

"Get you ready," said Aneeb, his whole aspect exalted. "Send the girl to me."

Alice went to the chief and knelt. Frank freed the toboggan from its load of wood, brought in against the siege. He put Alice on the sledge, and supported the chief to the door. "Let me stand alone," said Aneeb.

The Indian stood erect, and cast his glance on the bodies in the hut. His father, his mother, his son—he eyed all three. Then he gave his hand to Alice—she kissed it; gave it to Frank—he pressed it; raised his gun and looked at the priming. "Do not forget me," he said, and opened the door. They saw him hobble out, to the left, and heard the peal of his war-whoop.

The Chippewa broke in upon him with yells and shot. From the murk of the cabin Frank stepped into the open and ran straight ahead, the toboggan gliding behind. No shot followed, no foot sped after. Fifty feet, and the smoke swallowed them up.

At the end of two hundred yards, once more in clear air, Frank stopped and looked back. All was silent beyond the curtain of smoke. "Aneeb is dead," he said. "The Chippewa watch the cabin." He started again. The toboggan rubbed out the track of his feet, but left its own trail in the snow.

He saw it, and knew what to do. The moss had taught him. He run for three miles; ever straight, ever with speed. Then he fetched a curve back, and approached his trail from the side. He took his position at the top of a long slope, put Alice behind a tree, and gave into her hand his knife. "If I fall——" he said.

"I know," she answered firmly. "I will not fail."

He went a little nearer the trail and waited concealed, looking back along the path. How many would come? Two, or three?

They had not long to wait. Fifteen, twenty minutes; then she heard his voice, full of satisfaction. "Only one is coming."

One Indian, lean and light, he saw flitting in and out among the trees, following the trail. It was not the Panther. Frank noted the splendid mechanism of his pace, and even grimly admired. The savage came fast, his eager eyes glacing ahead, a fierce smile distorting his painted visage. Frank waited, composed and sure, raised and pointed his gun, and fired when the Indian was close. Without a cry the savage leaped high and fell, crushing the frozen snow. Frank leaned his gun against the tree and drew his hanger.

Then he heard a rush of feet behind him and Alice's cry of terror: "Beware!"

By instinct he turned and leaped aside. He saw the triumphant face of the Panther, a levelled gun and a leaping flame. He felt a blow on his side, but raised his hanger and sprang forward. Dropping his gun the Panther fell on his knee and while he felt for his knife with one hand raised his other arm to guard his head.

The upraised hand leaped from the arm, the hanger met the skull of the savage and split it to the nose. The Indian's body fell to one side, wrecking the weapon from the white man's hand.

Alice come running. "Oh, Frank, you are wounded again. It is bad."

Frank breathed deeply, feeling at his side. "He was a devil," he said, "to follow the trail on a parallel line. No, the wound is not bad, but 'twill trouble. We are without shelter, we have lost everything, and Detroit is far away."

Her thought was all for him. She clung to him and caressed him with compassionate hands. But he, as he looked about him in the barren forest, saw the shadow of death amid the trees.

CHAPTER XVI.—SEPARATION.

The chaplain and the doctor joined the colonel in a room of the fort. The colonel was studying a letter. "I have called you, gentlemen," he said, "because I received this letter late last night, by a runner. Lieut. Tudor writes me for the twentieth time from Montreal. He is recalled to London, and must leave on the first of April. He asks for the last time if we have found his sister. Mr. Morton, you must start with her to-day. Another sack week of waiting, and the spring thaws will delay you. You would miss him."

"I am sure I am ready," answered the chaplain, testily. "I have overstayed my time, waiting for this fellow to die. She will not stir till then. Is there any change in him, doctor?"

"Not a bit," the doctor answered. "He still lies like a corpse, but how soon he'll be one, whether next minute or next week, no one can say."

"He'll not recover?" asked the colonel.

"Not a chance of it."

The colonel paced the room, shaking his head. "We must do it," he muttered finally. "'Twill be a kindness. Gentlemen, I've just been to look at the woodsman. He is like ice; no one would dream that he still lives. We must tell her he is dead."

"Eh?" cried the startled doctor.

"It's not exactly——" began the chaplain, shocked.

"'Tis the best way," interrupted the colonel. "Else there will be another long separation from her family. Pray, Mr. Morton, make no objection. Doctor, have the fellow covered with a sheet. I go to order his grave begun." He left the room, his subordinates looking at one another with approval.

Alice sat in her chamber. Two weeks had made her strong again, but her eyes showed a persistent anxiety. When there came a knock at the door, she ran to it hastily. The colonel entered.

"Can I go to him now?" she begged.

"A moment," said the colonel. "I must speak to you first—must tell you——"

"Oh," she cried, a gasping cry as from a broken heart. "I know. He is dead!"

The colonel said nothing. She turned away, but she could not weep for the horror of it. Frank had saved her, but he had died. What then of his ambition? And his brother? And his friends? A terrible responsibility was hers. Should she not have died instead? Then the pity rushed over her, and she wept. But at length she ceased, and spoke again:

"I may go to him now." It was not a request, but a demand.

"Wait," said the colonel. "Within an hour a party, the last before the spring thaw, leaves for Montreal. One has written once more. He is leaving for London, but if you start at once you will find him. You will be safe on the journey with soldiers and the chaplain. I wish you to go."

"I will go," she said, scarcely pausing for the decision. "But I must see Frank buried first."

The colonel shook his head. "The ground is frozen. It will take hours to break a grave. Come and look." He led her to the window, and pointing out two men beginning a trench. "There will not be time for you to see it.'

"I will go," she said. The colonel wondered at her composure as he led the way to another room.

The chaplain, visibly nervous, stood at the side of the bed. The doctor, his hand at his lip, watched keenly. Alice looked down at her friend. Frank's face was marble; his expression was calm, as if satisfied with his work. She looked long at him. "He is willing to have done it for me," she thought; "but oh, I was less important in this world!" Her tears fell upon his face as she stopped. She kissed the cold lips. Then she left the room. All three of the men breathed as if relieved.

An hour later the colonel stood by her side, and said the last words: "The chaplain has his money. I was in his belief he would wish it to be yours. And if we miss your brother it will take you care of you."

"You are both very kind."

"And madam——"

Madam! It was the soldier's tribute to her composure, her dignity, her real maturity. Hardship, suffering, and finally death, and death, and death had made Alice a woman.

"And madam, we wish you a safe and successful journey."

All were saying goodby. The other officers came forward to take her hand. She spoke; she said goodby. But she saw only two men digging a trench with picks. At them she looked long. Benjy's word had come true—Frank's grave was being dug in the wilderness. Then she went to the sledge and covered her face with her hands.

The train started. Indians, soldiers, the dogs, the chaplain on his sledge, Alice on hers, the baggage sledges, all crossed the ice. Those at the fort watched till the travelers were swallowed up in the forest across the river. Then the men with the picks fell to work again; the grave would be needed soon.

BOOK II.

CHAPTER I.—ROXBURY TAVERN.

The afternoon of December 16, 1773, was lowering and cold. Snow lay upon the ground, eaves were cased in ice, and the country road round about Boston was grim and surly as the temper of its people. But on the hard-packed roads was much traveling, and from whatever points commanded the peninsular town, men often paused and gazed across the water at its cluster of spires, as if endeavoring to read in them the actions that were taking place beneath. Unseen, on farther shores, observers were in spirit watching. Boston that day was making history.

Amid the numerous wayfarers, a traveler from the north ended his long march, and in the little village of Roxbury sold his woodman's clothes. The tailor—dealer in old apparel as well as new—studied with curiosity the tall, athletic fellow, whose eyes and composed face showed a wisdom greater than his years, and upon whose arms were scars. Such clothes, also, seldom came so far to the south. The traveler exchanged all his outer garments for new, and stood forth a different being. The tailor, struck by what seemed more than an external change, was mastered by his inquisitiveness.

"You have come far?" he asked.

"Friend," said his customer, smiling. "You've charged me well, I make no doubt. I gave my money without haggling. Let me keep my information to myself."

"Gad!" said the tailor, peering after him through the frosty panes. "High as

Frogs Under Hypnotic Spell.

Some interesting and original experiments with frogs were recently made by Mlle. M. Stefanowska, of Brussels, the object being to show how they act when hypnotized.

Frogs which have spent the winter in an aquarium can easily be hypnotized during that period, when they are exhausted after a prolonged fast—namely, during spring and summer. As soon as they are turned on their backs they fall into a hypnotic state, and in many instances are even seized with catalepsy.

When they are hypnotized the action of their organs is practically suspended, and they are insensible to pain. The pupils of their eyes are always contracted and do not begin to dilate until they awake, and, furthermore, their hearts beat slowly and their breathing is hardly perceptible. In this condition they may remain for a half hour, or even longer.

According to Mlle. Stefanowska this condition of profound hynopsis is especially marked in the case of those frogs which are kept during winter in a dry place, and which have not the customary quantity of water in their bodies. Such frogs remain in a hypnotic state for a longer period than the others, and are not easily aroused.

Frogs collected in the spring can also be hypnotized, but have a greater power of resistance than the others. After they have fasted for some time, however, they can be hypnotized as readily as any others. Hence scientists conclude that experiments of this kind can be conducted most successfully with frogs exhausted through a long fast, and whose bodies lack the necessary supply of water.

They can be aroused at once by the vapor of ether, chloroform or alcohol, and their hypnotic condition can be prolonged by lowering the temperature around them.—New York Herald.

Hancock, and as free with his money. Yankee, too, I dare swear, of town upbringing. He picked up neither his accent nor his breeding in the woods."

The traveler walked to the tavern. He felt himself a new man, and looked down at his clothes as at a disguise. He opened the door of the tavern and entered the common room. The landlord, portly and fair, regarded him silently from behind the bar. "To book for the Boston stage," said the traveler. "The front seat, if I may have it."

"Ay," said the landlord, as one resigned. He opened the book where it lay, and marked a cross. "No trade for me this night. Afoot or by stage, all Bostonward."

The traveler looked about him at the empty room. "Is all the village gone to Boston, landlord? A mug of porter."

The landlord drew a mug full, and pushed it across the bar. "All Roxbury," he said. "Would I might go myself. There will be things to see and hear this night."

"What do you expect?" the traveler asked. "What will Boston do with its teashipsf"

"That depends," said the landlord. The traveler hid his face behind his mug. The landlord began to polish his pewter.

There entered next ithrowing hastily open the outer door, stamping in the passage, coming into the room with many shivers) a handsome man of middle age, with cloak close, hastening to place himself before the fire. The landlord dropped his pewter in astonishment. "Mr. Church!"

"A raw evening, Landlord Jones," cried the newcomer. His resonant voice was good-natured in spite of his discomfort; his manly features were but touched with the signs of dissipation. "A raw evening. Your servant, sir. Friend Jones, a mug of toddy, and make it hot."

The traveler had half-risen, his hand to his hat, then, recollecting himself, sank back in his chair. But the doctor turned to him as the landlord went back to the bar.

"Your servant, sir," he said again, "though I don't recall your face."

"Ah, doctor," said the young man rising, "it was instinct that tempted the salute. I can claim no acquaintance."

"Claim it by all means," said the doctor. "You seem a traveler," he went on; "yet you have no cloak. Brr! But you are young. So once was I, and cared not for the cold. Sir, sometimes I think too much of liquor dries up the blood within us."

He reached for the toddy and took a long draught. Then he looked at his two hearers. "Ah," he said with satisfaction and as one accustomed to have the floor, "We who are out in all weathers need good homespun cloaks, and warming wine."

"Homespun!" said the landlord. "I can't be satisfied, doctor, to see you in such clothes. You who look so well in silk and broadcloth."

"If I should wear English cloth, why then should any one wear homespun. Or if I should drink tea——"

"Tea!" cried a voice at the door. "Lads, can you picture Dr. Church drinking anything so weak as tea?"

The bulk of a great frame filled the doorway; there stood one who was neither boy nor man. But he was all good nature, from his square shoes to the hat cocked sidewise on his head. An open face shone with humor, his blue eyes twinkled, and his white teeth showed as he roared with laughter. Lesser voices from behind chimed in, and other faces, as he threw his great coat open, peered grinning above his shoulders.

But the doctor took another sip of his toddy, unabashed. "Come in, Dickie Ellery," he said.

The traveler looked at the lad in the door, who, as he took off his hat, showed himself clearer. Brown curls fell above his temples and strayed upon his forehead; the eyes were boyish, and the mouth pleasant. It was a cheerful but not yet a manly face. The traveler turned and took a chair in the shadow, as the lad, with half a dozen others following him, entered the room.

Dismay appeared on the landlord's face. Here were Wig and Tory front to front; the young hotheads were ready to provoke words. But the doctor looked at the young fellows as they entered, and, smiling, called each one by name—Anthony Paddock last, lank and red-headed.

"Tea?" he asked, his voice high. "Who speaks of tea? The vile herb."

"Go on with your oration, doctor," cried the great lad who first had come. Landlord, a punch for us all, before the stage starts. Go on with your oration, Dr. Church. What, lads, shall we hear of the 5th of March?"

"I could give your a speech," said the doctor slowly. He was master of his voice; the tones silenced them all with their meaning. The Tory lads stood listening, their greeteouts still unbuttoned. "I could give you a speech, Dickie Ellery, of the 5th of March, that would make you winch."

"Go on," cried Dickie. "Go on. What has the 5th of March to do with me?"

"On the 5th of March, three years ago," said the doctor, "you know what happened. The soldiers of the king massacred citizens of Boston."

"Street louts," cried the red-headed Tory, suddenly. "Riff-raff!"

"They were men of the poorer class," said the doctor. "They were not riff-raff. But neither street louts nor riff-raff stood before the soldiers, within the hour, and defied them to fire again."

"Would they had fired!" cried the red-haired lad.

"Well that they did not," answered the doctor warmly. "Else had the streets of Boston run so red that every soldier had drowned in the flood. Well that the colonels gave way, and the governor and the king himself. But 'tis not of this I speak, to you lads that know little of men's thoughts, Dickey Ellery, let me repeat. Within an hour after the massacre the best citizens of Boston stood before the soldiers' guns, demanding justice. And among them, in the very first rank, was a lad of less than your own age—eighteen years. He stood, ready to give his blood for the rights of the province. I saw him there. I came from the deathbed of the murdered men and saw that boy standing bravely. No such figure as yours, with your great strength. He was thin and pale, even sickly, but the fire of courage burned in his eye, the blood of a good race ran in his veins. And I can tell you, if you wish to know, what position that lad's fathers hold in the history of Boston."

Dickey's head was drooping. Anthony interrupted no more. All the lads stood quiet, and even the landlord stopped in his mixing to listen. Keenly the traveler watched from his corner.

"That lad's great grandfather," went on the doctor, in his deep voice, "was one of Boston's leaders against Andros. His grandfather was a foremost merchant. His father was a defender of liberty, a staunch Whig, and honorable gentleman, a friend of Mr. Otis, Mr. Hancock and Dr. Warren. I also claim him for my friend. And that night, when I saw the boy standing so firm, I said to myself: 'Boston may still be proud of the good old stock.' And yet on the second day after my pride in the boy was turned to sorrow. For I heard ——" the doctor lowered his voice, yet it thrilled in the room, "that he was drowned in the harbor."

The traveler started and almost spoke. Dickie stood with bowed head. His companions looked at him curiously, and the doctor, very composedly finishing his toddy, turned and set the mug upon the mantle. Then he looked at Dickie again.

"And you are a Tory," he finished. "You trust the uncle who sent your brother to his death."

But the red-haired lad suddenly spoke again. "Good riddance of him, then," he cried. "One Whig less!"

"Silence!" thundered Dickie. He whirled upon his friend. His great chest heaved, his fists were like mallets. "Anthony, I could kill you"—My brother Frank!" He turned away from them all, toward the door.

They caught his arms. "Dickie, don't go!" they cried. "Anthony's tipsy," they urged. "Anthony's fuddled. He'll beg your pardon."

"And I apologize, Dickie," said the doctor, "for touching an old sore."

"An old sore," said Dickie, in a dull voice. "An open wound! It bleeds a little every day."

Anthony came forward manfully. "Forgive me," he said.

"I forgive," said Dickie. He looked at him, then at the others. "Lads, do you forgive me. Politics, politics! Where will we end some day with these politics?"

The cloud had passed. "I can tell you," said the doctor, in a lighter tone. "Under the pump, where the Whigs will put out to cool your heads."

Dickie made no answer, but Anthony took the doctor up. "And you under lock and key, as madmen," he retorted.

"Come," said the doctor, and he stepped to the bar. "I see your punch is ready. A glass all around. Then I must go. Come, Master Paddock, a toast!"

The glasses were filled. "A toast?" asked Anthony, in his thin voice. "Well, here's for you. A hard knock for every Whig, hard nuts to crack with his teeth, hard answers to his petitions to the king, and hard sledding to preferment!"

Dickie had refused the punch and was silent. But the rest laughed. The doctor raised his glass.

"Then here's for you," he cried, his jovial voice ringing. "Cobweb breeches for you all, hedgehog saddles, hard-gaited horses and perpetual riding for every Tory in America."

He tossed off his punch, threw down his coin and was gone.

(To Be Continued.)

OUR NOBLE RIVER.

The stranger, just in from New Buffalo, Mich., stopped on the Madison street bridge to show his wife the dredge which was at work a short distance above the bridge.

"You see that big scoop at the end of that long beam?" he said.

"Yes."

"Well, they run that thing down a little way below the surface, scoop it up full of mud and then the water runs in and fills up the hole. They do that whenever a boat wants to go through, so they can make a sort of channel for the boat to run in. It takes lots of work, but they have to do it."

Then he piloted the family procession across the bridge, with the air of conscious pride that naturally belongs to a man who knows what he is talking about.—Chicago Tribune.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Richard Wagner: His Life and His Drama, by W. J. Henderson, is the finest work yet written on the great composer. The first half of the book is devoted to the biographical sketch, which is admirably condensed. The second part describes, at some length, the condition in which Wagner found the lyric drama, and his mighty efforts to sweep away its frivolity and restore it to its level of a great art form. The account of the radical changes he made follows in logical sequence.

The God Seeker, by Peter Rosegger, is a strange and powerful novel, whose principal events are founded on historical facts in the Styrian Alps, 400 years ago.

One of My Sons, by Anna Katharine Green, has a plot after this writer's usual manner and opens with a mysterious murder, the finding of the criminal being the keynote of the novel.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Making of An American is the significant title of the story of a life still in its prime, told in the form of an autobiography by Mr. Jacob A. Riis. The name of Mr. Riis has become nationally familiar through his former books by which he inspired and gave force to a great reformatory movement.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue, New York:

The Velvet Glove, by Henry Seton Merriman, is a novel which deals with Spanish politics, Jesitical wiles and Carlist intrigues, having for its plot the attempt of the Jesuits to seize the fortune of a young girl by forcing her to become a nun.

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

The House Divided, by H. B. Marriott Watson, is a roystering romance of the days of George II, the English king.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

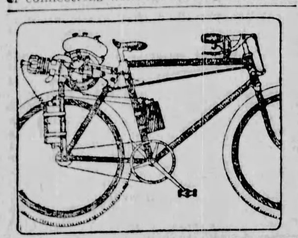
Dorothy Fox, by Louisa Parr, is an old-fashioned love tale in which the parents propose and the children dispose. The time of the story is some fifty years ago, and the place is England. It is a charming love tale.

From the Abbey Press, 114 Fifth avenue, New York:

Mata, the Magician is a novel of occultism, by Isabella Ingalese. It is asserted that she describes in these pages phenomena that she has herself witnessed and gives a scientific explanation of them, so that they can no longer be called "supernatural."

IMPROVED MOTOR FOR BICYCLES

Our illustration is not intended to show the detail of a gasoline motor for bicycles, but presents several new and seemingly practical improvements in the manner of attachment and control of the motor. The inventor of the arrangements shown is Farnum P. Dorsey, of Winchester, Mass. Following are the improvements stated: A driving means free from clutch mechanism and transmission gearing, the flywheel being brought into and out of direct frictional contact with the rear wheel of the bicycle, simplicity of controlling the application of power, by lifting the motor clear of the wheel to sever connections with the driving shaft, and



lowering it again to connect the shaft with the bicycle wheel, providing a two-cylinder motor to obtain a more uniform thrust on the main shaft of the motor under heavy loads, and the elimination of unnecessary valves and controlling levers, by making the adjustment of the motor control the feed, vaporizer, etc. The raising and lowering of the motor is accomplished by the lever lying underneath the handle bar, a continuation of the hand around the grip and lever forcing the motor downward until the driving shaft is in frictional contact with the tire. The motor is pivoted on the vertical stays rising from the rear hub, and the tilting of the motor on these stays operates the valves controling the flow of the gasoline to the explosion cylinders from the reservoir above.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Weak men swear off. Strong men quit.—Exchange.

"How did you enjoy our reception last night, uncle?" asked his city cousin of Joshua Waxback, who was on his first visit to the city.

"Waal," replied Uncle Joshua, "it don't 'pear quite fair tew make th' mentolks wear clothes high enuf tew choke 'em an' let the wimern go 'round without no collars ner not a sign uv a plac tew fasten wun."—Boston Post.

Doctor (finding patien emptying a bottle of wine)—Here, here, my good man, this will never do. That's the cause of all the trouble.

Facetious Patient—Well, then, fill your glass, doctor. Now we've found the cause, the sooner we get rid of it the better.—Detroit Free Press.

"Some people say 'lunch' and some say 'luncheon,' and yet both mean the same thing."

"I don't think so. I fancy 'lunch' is masculine, and 'luncheon' feminine.—Philadelphia Press.

Cassidy—Why don't ye ate yer dinner?

Casey—Shure this is Freiday, an' O'im wonderin'.

Cassidy—What are ye wonderin'?

Casey—Is turtle soup fish whin it's made out o' veal?—Philadelphia Press.

Eorem (11 p. m.)—A great many things go without saying, Miss Cutting.

Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn)—Yes; but they are less tiresome than things that say without going.—Chicago News.

A certain politician, whose life-long aim had been to become one of the judiciary of his state, after unnumbered years of persistent wire-pulling, at last attained executive appointment to the coveted honor. After three or four months of official service an admiring acquaintance remarked of him:

"The judge sits on the bench like a man of long experience, doesn't he?"

"Why shouldn't he?" returned a bystander. "He has passed about fifteen years on the anxious seat."—Richmond Dispatch.

De Lawd made de New Year, en man made de New Year resolution.

Some people sweeps off by slammin' a door en kickin' de cat.

Hit ez much ez some folks kin do ter keep deyself—much less de New Year resolution.—Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Manley—Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for $5,000.

Mrs. M.—How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

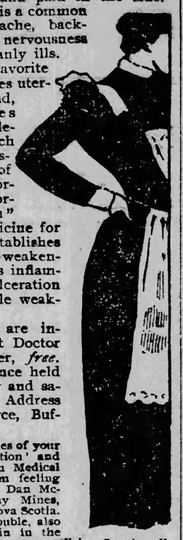
Wasteful Public Printing

Ours is without question the most wasteful and criminally extravagant government under the sun, so far as the printing and distribution of public documents is concerned. It is thought that an annual saving of over $100,000 might be effected by a system of concentration and centralization. Congress, however, seems to think that with a bursting treasury at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue it would be a waste of time to stop so small a leak. What has become of the watchdogs of the treasury, anyway? Where are the successors of Holman and Randall?—New York Tribune.

YOU MUST HATCH eggs before you can raise poultry. Our SURE HATCH INCUBATORS are made for that purpose. They are doing it for thousands. Send for big free catalog showing photos of those using the machine. Address nearest office. Sure Hatch Incb. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.

"I had headache and pain in the side."

If you read the letter of Mrs. McKenzie, given below, you will find that she says—"I had uterine disease, also headache and pain in the side." Uterine disease is a common cause of headache, backache, sideache, nervousness and other womanly ills.



Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures uterine disease, and, therefore, cures the headache, sideache, etc., which result from a diseased condition of the womanly organism. "Favorite Prescription" is the best medicine for women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence held in strict privacy and sacred secrecy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I took two bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am feeling well," writes Mrs. Dan McKenzie, of Lorway Mines, Cape Breton Co., Nova Scotia. "I had uterine trouble, also headache, and pain in the side. After taking your medicine I got well. You may publish this or use it in any way you think best, as I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, containing 1008 large pages, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

KING EDWARD'S CHOICE OF BOOKS

Four of the gifts which King Edward presented to his friends this year at Christmas were books made by the Guild of Women Binders, of London.

His Majesty selected from the specimens they submitted a copy of "Songs from the Plays of Shakespeare," printed on Japan vellum, and bound by Miss Olive Karslake in Niger morocco, with a design of semicircles in blind and gold tooling; a copy of the 1859 edition of Tennyson, with Mallais' and Horsley's illustrations, in a covering of dark blue morocco, with red and blue flowers and gold tooling, by Miss Lillian Overton. His Majesty chose also a very fine copy, on vellum, of Voltaire's "Candide," with colored illustrations and vignettes in bistre, in a binding of blue morocco, by Mrs. Knight; and another of Alfred de Musset's "La Mouche," in the Paris edition of 1892, enriched with thirty colored etchings by Lalauze, and bound by Miss Constance Karslake in a very elaborate design of inlaid green tulips and yellow water lilies upon red morocco. In making this choice his Majesty was pleased to intimate that he was glad to encourage so artistic and suitable a craft for women.—London News.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

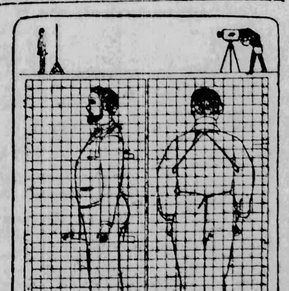
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Props., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PHOTOGRAPHS AID THE TAILOR

Charts and systems of cutting garments are already in practical use, but now comes a man with a camera to take the customer's picture and make his clothes according to the photograph. Our picture shows two views of the customer and also the man with the camera. The apparatus consists of the camera and a screen strung with cords or wires at frequent intervals. The inventor is Gerhard Noe, of Rhinelander, Wis., and his method of taking the measure is as follows: The person to be measured is placed at a predetermined point with



reference to camera and net, and the clothing compressed against the body by cords at the points where exact measurements are required. Photographs are then taken, the customer being caused to stand in a different position for each successive picture, until a sufficient number is secured to show the figure properly. The measurements are then computed from the lines upon the photograph produced by the cords of the net, the lineal value of the space being known, or computed, and also the relative distances between the camera, the screen and the person photographed. If so desired the screen may be placed inside the camera itself, thus doing away with the bulky frame of the large screen.

CHINA MOVING AHEAD.

As a step in the "awakening of China" several of that government's leading officials have been induced to dine with Minister Conger, and not only that, but to endure the presence of ladies at the table.

As another step, the foreign representatives in Pekin have arranged to dine with the emperor when he returns to his palace, and have resolved that they will accept no invitation to less distinguished hospitality if this is refused.

There is more encouragement in the former event than in the second, however, for that was voluntary on the part of the Chinese, and marks a tremendously important depar feutr hrtmartmm ously important departure from old customs and traditions; whereas the second will be more or less compulsory in its character.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. G.'s Hope.

Mr. Griffin—Our butcher says there's no money in turkey.

Mrs. Griffin (at work drawing the bird)—There's about everything else in this one, and I didn't know but I might come across some money before I finished.—Boston Transcript.

MELONS IN WINTER.

Success of Experimental Growing of Russian Variety in Utah.

"And now, children," said Dean Peck, "let us cut a melon." Even the youngest child snickered. For outside there was snow and ice, and with Christmas hardly a week away, how could the good dean be so funny as to suggest melons?

But the wise dean merely smiled and introduced a quiet, pleasant man in gold-rimmed spectacles—A. L. Hitchcock, of California. And Mr. Hitchcock had under his arm an oval bundle that might have been the hugest egg of the biggest ostrich that ever shed a feather. That's what it might have been, but it wasn't that. It was a melon—a muskmelon—and in the winter time. It was a big melon.

Now, letting alone the fact that it was a big melon to begin with, it certainly did seem as though there was something strange about that melon. All the children had some, and they ate and ate, yet when they were done there was still enough melon for the dean to take home. And he had some, and his family had some, and only the maniac asked for more, so there was something wonderful about that melon besides its being just ripe a week before Christmas.

There was another wonderful thing about the melon; it grew in a desert. "The melons are called Khiva winter melons," said Mr. Hitchcock, "and the headquarters for them in this country is at Elgin, Utah, in the great desert. There C. F. Brown, who has a ranch of all sorts of melons for years, has taken up the raising of winter watermelons and muskmelons for seed. They have became so well known now that he can hardly keep up with the demand for seed, even at 25 cents an ounce. Yet five years ago these melons were unknown in the United States.

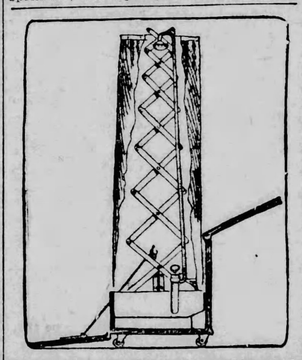
"The government got the first seed from Khiva, Asiatic Russia, and sent a sample to Mr. Brown to try. To everybody's surprise, the melons did exceedingly well in the desert, though at Rocky Ford, famous for melons, they failed.

"They are picked in October and require almost two months to ripen after they are picked. Then they will keep until March.

"Everybody in Utah knows of the winter melons. I have just come from there, and I have been eating melon every day. Green River is the nearest station to Elgin, and it is one of the sights, when the train pulls in, to see the people rush for the piles of melons that are kept waiting for their arrival. There is a watermelon and a muskmelon, and each is equal to the best of the summer melons.—Denver (Colo.) Post.

PORTABLE SHOWER BATH.

The shower bath is considered even a greater luxury than the tub bath by many persons, and its general introduction into dwellings would be much appreciated, but expense and lack of room have hitherto barred it from many homes. Now a portable shower bath apparatus is about to be introduced, which can be folded into small compass when not in use, and costing comparatively little. The invention contemplates the use of a cabinet, within which, when not in use, are stored receptacles for the water to be used, for the water which has been used, devices for raising and supporting a curtain and sprinkler, and a pump for raising the wa-



ter to the sprinkler. The illustration shows the front of the cabinet opened outward and a section of the curtain removed to expose the pump, curtain raiser and sprinkler. To utilize the apparatus the bather opens the cabinet, elevates the curtain and sprinkling hose by means of the lazy-tongs, fills the reservoir with water of the proper temperature, steps in and adjusts the curtain to prevent spraying the water outside. Then the pump is operated with one hand to increase the pressure inside the reservoir until the water is forced through the flexible hose to the sprinkler and falls on the body beneath. James M. Castle, of Lynn, Mass., is the designer of this apparatus.

SOMETHING COMING TO HIM

It Happened in the Parlor Car on the Limited While the Old Gentleman Slept.

Among the passengers in the drawing room car was a mother and her boy of four, and the mother read a novel most of the time while the kid raced up and down and picked out for himself, says the Detroit Free Press. Now and then she called out "Arthur!" to him in a drawling voice, and he returned to her seat, but two minutes later she had forgotten his existence.

After an hour or so a man of about fifty, having a seat in the middle of the car, fell asleep. His silk hat reposed on the seat beside him, and it was a query in the minds of half a dozen other passengers as to whether the hat would be shaken off on the floor or carried away by the kid. That he wanted to possess it was plain enough, but he hesitated until it finally settled to the floor. Then he seized it and carried it to his mother and said:

"Ma! Ma! See my baby chair."

"Yes, darling," she replied.

"May I sit down on it, ma?"

"Please don't bother me."

"But may I sit down on it?"

"Yes, sit down and keep quiet. Mamma wants to read."

Mamma was permitted to read. The youngster placed the hat in the middle of the aisle and sat down on the crown. It sustained his weight for a time, but at length he gave himself a sort of hump and the fabric was crushed as flat as a pancake. He chuckled over it for a minute and then rose up, and just as he lifted the ruins in his hand the owner of the hat awoke and looked around for it. His eyes finally lighted upon it, and he stood up, turned white and red and moistened his lips with his tongue. Everybody began to chuckle, and the mother finally looked up. She saw how things were after a little and her words were beautifully drawled and her cheek sublime as she finally said to the wondering kid:

"Arthur, you must beg the gentleman's pardon and tell him you will send him one of papa's old hats!"

Uncertain About President Castro.

President Castro's career, so far as it has come to popular attention, still leaves room for doubt whether he is a fighter or a talker.—Washington Star.

BUILT A MONUMENT.

The Best Sort in the World.

"A monument built by and from Postum," is the way Mr. J. G. Casey of Ayres, Ill., describes himself. He says, "For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion, and was a physical wreck.

"The different kinds of medicines I tried did not cure me, but finally some one told me I must leave off coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee. I was fortunate in having the new coffee made strictly according to directions, so that, from the start, I liked it. It has a rich flavor and I made the change from coffee to Postum without any trouble.

"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to get well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I have been restored to strength and health. Can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body. Every one who meets me comments on my getting so fat and rosy.

"I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change, it was leaving off coffee and using Postum."

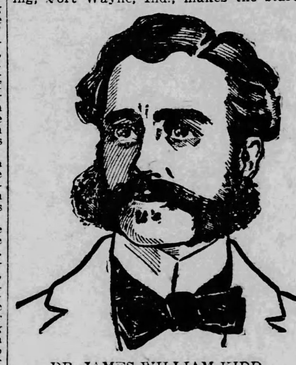
SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the start-



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

ling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after one or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any other organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

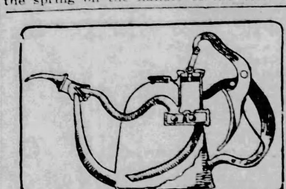
THE BUILDER.

A thought is like a stone;
The builder finds it lying loose
Where, by design or not, 'twas thrown,
And takes it for his use.
He shapes it here and chisels there;
He pares it thin or cuts it square
To fit.

The place his eye selects for it.
And, as the mason lays the wall
The larger builder's thoughts are laid;
He finds them rough and shapes them all
Until, at last, is made
The splendid structure men
Behold in awe, and then,
Imagining that God or Fate
Has favored him with special might
Or special talents to create
What he has found
Strewn all around
And waiting to be used aright.
Then call him great.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A PUMP ON THE OIL CAN.

In the drawing below is shown a simple but effective mechanism for forcing oil from a can into the oil cups, which it is the duty of the engineer or machinist to fill at intervals. It is claimed for the new device that it will materially decrease the time necessary to fill an oil cup, besides avoiding waste by spilling, the oil being forced from the nozzle with power sufficient to drive it directly into the cup without dripping from the end of the spout. The pumping apparatus is extremely simple, the rise and fall of the piston being controlled by the hand and the spring on the handle of the can. As



the spring forces the lever out and lifts the piston oil is drawn from the lowest point of the can into the cylinder, the return stroke, obtained by closing the hand over the lever, driving the oil out through the upper tube, through the nozzle and into the cup, the balls in the chambers beneath the cylinder acting as gates to prevent the flow of the oil in the wrong direction. The designer of the can is Meckley Mastersen, of Cripple Creek, Col.

PURELY PERSONAL.

It was Sir Henry Irving who gave Onslow Ford his first start along the road in which he met with so much good fortune. The sculptor, who from his boyhood had always much admired Irving's Shakespearian performances, has thus told the story: "I went to see his Hamlet again and again and I longed to do a statue of him in that character. But it was some time before I could get an introduction to him, and a still longer time before I succeeded in obtaining sittings. Recognizing that I was a young man on the first rung of the ladder, he agreed to give me my chance, and ultimately purchased the statue when it was finished.

King George of Greece completed his fifty-sixth year on December 24. "My strength is in the love of my people," were the words he used when he went to his adopted country to become its sovereign. King George's idea is that "princes must strive to be superior in intellect, knowledge and goodness to those around them," and he has undoubtedly lived up to the sentiments he has thus expressed.

Mr. Sargent, R. A., in becoming a corresponding member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, adds but another to the many ties which bind him as a painter to Paris. There he had his chief training, in the studio of M. Carolus Duran. There is a legend of the Paris studios which attributes to M. Duran a sigh over the name of Sargent, and the saying: "If he had stayed with me seven years longer I should have made him an artist!" Beginning young, Mr. Sargent exhibited his first work in the Salon of 1878. In manner he bears the marks of his long residence in Paris, and he speaks French as perfectly as he speaks English, German and Italian.

BRITISHER AND YANKEE

"The Englishman Works to Live, the American Lives to Work.

In the first place an enterprising Yankee in London does not, as common fable reports, dash around distraught, helter-skelter, now leaping from a 'bus, again galloping in a hansom up the Strand, running, walking, panting—acting, in short, so that one might point him out and say: "There is an American; see him hustle."

Not at all, says Allen Sangree in Ainslee's. Business Americans in London are rather a type of cool reserve, content to open the argument, display goods, and then calmly await developments until they can reach out and get what they are after. Any day in the hotel lobbies one may notice clean-shaven, substantial men, who appear to have no other object in life than to smoke slowly long, black cigars, Roposeful in countenance, deliberate in movement, noncommittal in speech, you might judge them idlers or mere students of human nature: you would scarcely take them for the cleverest promoters that ever came out of America. That is what they are.

The American is versatile. He can wait or rush, as occasion demands. For six months Charles T. Yerkes hardly moved from his comfortable chair in the Hotel Cecil, waiting hour by hour, week by week, to get control of London's underground railways. He went to London from Chicago with $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 for that particular purpose, and used all the wiles of a modern financier to accomplish it.

Slowly, but indefatigably, he worked, never reckless, never blustering, always proving what he alleged, never losing heart when the task seemed hardest. New obstacles confronted him each day. He had to fight statute, precedent and competition. Finally, at the moment when victory appeared certain, the English engineers who had gone to Buda-Pesth to examine a Hungarian electrical system, reported in its favor as opposed to the American system. London believed Yerkes at last defeated. But Yerkes, unruffled, kept up the silent fight, and won. He hopes soon to control 100 miles of underground railway built and equipped by Americans.

In order to win British patronage an American is ready to forego comfort and temper and nationality. He speedily makes for himself a motto, "Fight an Englishman with his own weapons," and he learns the value of a frock coat. One of his first impulses, therefore, is to hunt up a tailor, and the baneful garment that, at home, was associated only with weddings and funerals, soon becomes his daily habit. Sometimes, also, he struggles with the broad "a" pathetically. But do not conclude from this that the American loses his individuality. Far from it. That coat and the accent are only part of his working capital. Neither interferes with his method of enterprise. The contrast: 'twixt Britain and Yankee is always apparent.

The Briton rises late; the Yankee betimes. The Englishman dresses leisurely, breakfasts plentifully, reads his paper carefully and reaches the office by 10 o'clock; the American jumps into his clothes, disposes of a slight meal, buys a paper on the way to the station, reads it on the train, walks briskly to his office and plunges into correspondence. Typewriters start clicking, letters are dictated, cables answered, and when the hour arrives for the Englishman to begin work, the American has cleared his desk and is ready to go out and interview customers.

While the one, smug and stolid, is sipping Scotch whisky in a rare old public house that reeks of tradition, the other, sharp-faced and dapper, is dodging about subscribing shares; when the Englishman is engaged in the relish of a noonday chop, the American is walking in Hyde Park talking automobiles to a prospective buyer.

At 4 p. m. when the Englishman is on his way to golf links, tennis or the river, the American, dust covered and soiled, is still busy building electric trains in Kensington, placing elevators in Buckingham palace and erecting hotels on Piccadilly.

When the Englishman, flushed with healthy exercise, returns to make a careful change of dress for dinner, American is giving hurry orders at his hotel for a party with whom he hopes to do business, and when the Englishman is looking on at the play his Anglo-Saxon cousin is revolving the day's work and planning for the morrow. The Englishman works to live; the American lives to work.

Drink Wine With Oysters.

This is the advice which many Austrian physicians are now giving and for the following reason: Doctor Okunlewski and assistants were recently experimenting at the naval hospital in Pola and suddenly discovered that wine poured on oysters speedily destroyed any germs of typhus with which it came in contact. Twenty days is the usual duration of life in such germs, and during all that time they are contagious. According to Dr. Okuniewski, however, no oysters can harm a person who drinks a little wine while eating them, since the wine very quickly destroys any typhus germs.—New York Herald.

Time Is Short.

"I don't see how you breathe in here," said Gummey, who had entered the stuffy newspaper office.

"I don't," said the editor briefly. "Haven't time to breathe."—Detroit Free Press.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Gnage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter.

There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. You have only to write to the Physicians' Institue and one of these belts will be sent you absolutely free. It is not sent on trial. It is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to The Physicians' Institute, 2158 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

EGGS VICKSBURG, Mich., Jan. 11.—After a cold spell my hens stopped laying. Comb looked dark, and they drooped around as if they never meant to lay again. I got your Blood Albumen and began feeding. Their combs got red, they began to sing, and next they began to lay. I think it fine for hens that were late in moulting, as I find it a good tonic as well as a good egg maker.—Mrs. JOHN BEEBE, Breeder of Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks.

BLOOD ALBUMEN By express, 60 cents per lb. 5 lbs. for $1, you pay express. Give express office and company. Cash with order. S. M. Knabenshue, 36 Schmidt Block, Toledo, O.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Blood Albumen and Eggs.

Editor Farmstead:—As to the red albumen, your answer in The Blade of January 2 is right. It is a fake—not albumen at all, but a red powder, of no value. Whoever the fellow was who started it, he took the name "red" albumen, which is often applied to genuine blood albumen, and he has injured a really good article, because people will confuse his fake with the real thing. I use blood albumen regularly in the winter to keep my hens laying, and it pays. But some people I have seen try it and say it did no good. The trouble was, they did not keep their hens in a comfortable place, nor feed them proper food. Blood albumen will not do it all. You must feed them green stuff, meat scraps, green bone, wheat bran and corn meal made into a mash, and things like that. Then the albumen will work all right. But nothing will make hens lay if they are not properly cared for.—Subscriber, Sandusky, O.

Killing Thistles.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Weekly Blade of the 2d inst., you claim that a heavy sprinkle of salt, when the dew is on, will kill Canada thistles. Now, I would ask if you know that, or is it only guesswork? I have a patch that is unhandy to get at with plow or mulch, and would be only too glad if you can insure the treatment to kill the pests. I would like you to tell me the exact way to proceed; how old the plant; how often the application; the amount, etc., and oblige an old subscriber.—W. B. G., Streater, Illinois.

The statement was not made by the editor, but by a correspondent—W. A., of Balm, Pa. We trust that W. A. will send us the particulars asked for by our Illinois subscriber. We will be very glad indeed to publish them. And we would be glad to hear from any reader who has succeeded in getting rid of Canada thistles as to the method he used.

Rabbit-Girdled Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell me through The Weekly Blade if there is any remedy for young apple trees, set out last spring, that have been recently girdled by rabbits.—H. R. S., Ionia, La.

It depends upon the amount of injury. If entirely girdled, they can not be saved. If girdled only partly around, apply grafting wax to the wound, and wrap nicely with strips of old muslin. If any reader can give a better course of procedure, we will be very glad to publish.

Prevention is the best thing. Get a good rabbit dog and shotgun, and clean out the animals.

To Cure Scours.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of January 2, I note a question by M. B., of Monrovia, Ind. He has a six months' calf, and wants a remedy for running off of its bowels, or scours. Blood albumen is a sure remedy. Give a teaspoonful with the food three times a day. If the calf be very weak, this may be increased gradually to a tablespoonful. Whenever a calf shows bowel trouble, give blood albumen, and keep it up till it disappears. It is as good for this as it is for egg production.—M. C. P., Mt. Vernon, O.

Early Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—The question was asked recently, what is the best variety of early potatoes? The Triumph is the best yielding and the best eating potato I know of. It is round, smooth and red. They grow two crops a year in this section.—J. O. S., Jonesboro, Ark.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade of Dec. 19 that E. L. A., of Midland, Mich., wants to know of an early variety of potato. The earliest I ever raised was the Baugham Seedling. You can get them of almost any seedman.—R. H. L., Danville, Ind.

Founder—Worms.

Editor Farmstead:—I will tell what I know about a cure for founder. Take a lump of alum as large as a hulled walnut; dissolve in water, and give as a drench. I have not known it to fail for over fifty years.

For worms give a tablespoonful of linseed every other day for a week. It is a sure remedy.—W. M. D., West Point, Ind.

Black Leg in Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—I will answer by my experience a question I saw in The Blade of Dec. 19, on calves dying. It is undoubtedly blackleg.

To cure or prevent, take the onion off of garlic, cut a small incisjon in the skin of the left shoulder, run the finger down to make a cavity, insert one garlic onion, and your calf will never have blackleg if it has not already got it. Turn this calf loose and pay no more attention after the operation. I do not think there is any cure after they are affected. Bleeding in the foot will sometimes cure in the early stage of the disease.—J. W. Q., Lovewell, Kan.

Lice on Stock.

Editor Farmstead:—I often see the question asked in your paper what to do for lice on stock. There is nothing that will kill them as quickly as grease—common lard, or any other kind of grease. It is the most simple and the best remedy known.—B. V., Jackson, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice that E. J. Y., of Elk Run, Pa., asks what will rid cattle of lice. Simply take buckwheat flour and sift it into their hair. I have found it a perfect cure. One application is usually sufficient.—D. K. W., Hollisterville, Pa.

To Cure Those Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—I will tell Mr. T. P., of Sylvania, O., that I have had some pigs in the same way. My pigs weighed about 90 pounds, and I gave those that would eat one teaspoonful to four, and to those that would not eat one teaspoonful to three of Fowler's solution of arsenic. I gave it to those that would eat once a day, and to the others twice a day. I poured it down the latter. All the pigs recovered.—H. M. B., Pittsford, Mich.

Black Leg in Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—I will try to give an answer to the inquiry of W. W. W., of Oklahoma, in Blade of December 26. I have seen many cattle die of what is called bleck leg, a disease with which I am familiar. The stock, when attacked by it, become morbid, ears droop, will not eat, but stand on their feet and expire in from 12 to 24 hours. The cause attributed is stagnant air and water. The disease might be termed paralysis. When skinned, the parts affected are bloodshot. To stop the disease from destroying the herd, remove them to high land, where there is plenty of pure water and fresh air. Salt regularly, but do not overfeed, which will cause indigestion. There is no permanent cure that I know for the animals after being attacked, but if it is noticed before it proceeds too far, the animal may be saved by first drenching it with salt water, then driving it at a moderate gait from six to twelve hours, to start the blood into circulation. This is considerable trouble, but may save the lives of valuable stock.—A. R. H., Adam, W. Va.

An Ailing Sow.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a sow something over a year old that, about two weeks ago, broke down in her back, but did not seem to have kidney worms. She seemed to lose the use of both hind legs—would want to put both feet together. I gave her arsenic and bathed her with turpentine. She got some better and is fattening, but the trouble all seems to have settled in her right hind leg—does not seem to use it at all, but wants to place it against the opposite foot all the time. Can anyone tell what is wrong with her and give me a remedy?—L. A. F., Edwin, W. Va.

A Poisoned Wound.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that was poisoned on a hay marsh. The skin was knocked off her legs in two places before she was on the marsh. We have used carbolic acid and nitric acid, but have not cured it. Is there any remedy that would be a sure cure?—A. W. R., Walkertown, Ind.

Will some reader of experience in such cases kindly answer this?—Editor Farmstead.

Cloudy Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade tell me what is good for a cow that gives cloudy milk?—L. M. N., New Philadelphia.

The editor will be under obligations to any one who will give a satisfactory reply to the above.

Lame in One Foot.

Editor Farmstead: I have a 13-year-old mare lame in the right hind foot or leg. She stands on the toe, and when driven does not put the heel to the ground. When urged, she hops, putting but little weight on that foot. I have let her stand on the ground for a month, but she seems to get no better. There is no fever in any part. What can I do for her?—F. A. M., Greenwich, O.

Horse Worms.

Editor Farmstead: I became a subscriber to your valuable paper a short time ago and appreciate it very much indeed. Permit me to ask you, through your valuable paper, what I can do to take worms away from my horse. I do not think he has stomach worms; they are small worms which keep him very thin in flesh; also what should I give him to build him up. I also have another horse which has stomach worms.—A. D., Saugerties, N. Y.

Ailing Pigs.

Editor Farmstead: Can any one tell what ails my pigs? I have a litter three months old. I weaned them at two months old. Since that time I have kept them shut up in a pen and fed them on corn. Very often when I feed them either corn or milk, on the first attempt to eat they will roll over and tumble like a hog that has been shot; but in a few moments will get up, go to eating and seem all right until the next feed.—A Constant Reader of The Blade, Bruceton Mills, W. Va.

TO CREATE APPLE CROP.

Government Goes to the Aid of the Farmers.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The apple crop of 1900 was abnormally heavy and left the trees in rather poor condition in the spring of 1901. Last spring, as the time approached for the formation of fruit buds,

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Mound Builders.

"Please give an account of the Mound Builders. What is thought to be the cause of their disappearance? Is it known whether they possessed any degree of civilization or were they merely savages? And where are the most important mounds found?—P. J. C. Gaichel, Ind.

All that we know of the Mound Builders is from the mounds, and the remains found in them. Some of these mounds were evidently devoted to religious purposes, some were fortifications, and many were burial mounds. They had no metal but native copper, obtained from the Lake Superior regions, and this they used simply as an ornament. Their weapons were stone axes, flint knives, and flint-pointed arrows and spears. They made a rude cloth from vegetable fibre, as many Indians do. They had no written language. The latest belief of scientific men who have studied the matter most thoroughly is that they were not superior to the Indians in civilization; that they were, in fact, of the same race; that probably they were driven out by fiercer tribes. The most important of their works are found in the Ohio Valley, and along the Upper Mississippi.

Rules of the House.

"I see in the Republican caucus of the house that Mr. Hepburn's attempt to secure a modification of the rules of the house was defeated. Please explain the meaning of four suspension days a month instead of two, also what was the old morning hour that existed before Mr. Reed was speaker?"—A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa.

"suspension day" in the house is a fixed day on which any member, or the chairman of any committee, may move to suspend the rules and put upon its passage any bill which has been favorably reported to the house, and which is upon the calendar. If there is no objection, the bill is put on its passage. The morning house is in existence now, as it has always been. Mr. Reed did not change it.

The Per Capita.

"In conversation with my neighbor, he said we have only $56 per capita circulation, and that all the money put together would not half pay the national debt. If you will make a statement of this in the question bureau you will be obliged."—P. T., Hemlock, Mich.

The per capita circulation, on January 1, 1902, was $28.73, and it proves ample to do all the business of the country, even in a time of such great activity as the present. Well, suppose all the money in the country will not pay the national debt; what of it? Remember, the national debt is not to be paid all at one time, nor in one year even. Did it ever occur to our Populist neighbor that we do not need any more money than will suffice for the needs of business? Does he suppose that any bank, for instance, has in its vaults all the time money enough to pay all the depositors and redeem all its notes? No bank ever has, for it takes deposits, and loans them out to other people. But it arranges its loans, etc., so that it will always have, each day, enough money for all probable demands.

The Fixed Stars.

"We will take for granted that you are correct that the sun does move something like 414 million miles a year, the earth and all the other planets accompanying him. Why is it that stars not affected by the gravitation of the sun are seen in the same place at a certain given time of each month of every year?"—H. M., Mondamin, Iowa.

It is a matter of absolute proof that the sun and his attendant planets are sweeping through space. Within the past week it has been announced from Lick Observatory, where this motion is being studied, that the sun is traveling in a straight line toward a point in the constellation Hercules, at the rate of 414,000,000 miles a year. The reason we see the fixed stars in apparently the same place in the heavens is due to their enormous distances. The nearest fixed star is so far away that light, which requires eight minutes to come from the sun to the earth, requires 3½ years to come from it to us. As a matter of fact, the apparent position of these stars does slowly change. The stars comprising the Great Dipper, for instance, all have different motions, and these motions, with our own change in space, will, in 10,000 years, entirely destroy the dipper-like form. It is probable that the constellations of the heavens, especially of the zodiac, which now bear no likeness to the things whose names they bear, originally did have the likeness, but the motion of the solar system, and of the stars themselves, has destroyed the resemblance.

Antitoxin.

Editor Question Bureau:—In your description of antitoxin in The Weekly Blade of Jan. 9, 1902, there is an omission, which I think ought to be supplied. The diphtheria germs are destroyed by an antiseptic drug, and altered out of the "nature" before it is injected into the horse. From the time it is injected into the horse (and there to undergo a change), to the time it is ready to be injected, into the human, it is kept entirely free from diphtheria germs.—H. D. M., New Lexington, Pa.

An Old Error.

"What substances and amounts of each, would be most sensitively attracted by gold or silver deposits?"—J. W. F., Fredonia, Kan.

There is no substance whatever which attracts or which is attracted by gold or silver. The reason is, that neither of those metals possess magnetic properties. Don't fall a victim to some swindler who tells you the contrary, in order to sell you a "divining rod" or some similar fraud, which he alleges will find hidden gold and silver.

Gen. Santa Anna.

"Will you publish a short biography of Gen. Santa Anna? I wish to know how and where he met with the loss of his leg."—D. P. F., Chandlersville, O.

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was born in Jalapa, Mexico, in 1795, died in Mexico City in 1876. He joined the Spanish army as a cadet in 1810—Mexico being still under Spanish rule. Eleven years later he left the Spaniards, in 1821, and joined the forces fighting for Mexican independence. When Iturbide was proclaimed emperor, Santa Anna conspired against him, and started a revolution. For years he was conspiring and acting the part of a revolutionist, until in 1832 he was elected president. He did not act, however, preferring to have a provisional president, whom he could control. When Texas declared independence he took the field, invaded Texas, headed the massacres at the Alamo and Goliad, but was routed at San Jacinto, his army captured, and signed a treaty of peace, recognizing the independence of Texas. He was afterward released, and returned to Mexico. The French attempted to capture Vera Cruz in 1838, Santa Anna was appointed Mexican commander-in-chief, and in battle a cannon ball crushed his leg, which had to be amputated.

He was made provisional president of Mexico in 1841, which he held until December, 1844, when there was a revolution against him. He was arrested, imprisoned and afterward sent out of the country, to Havana. When the war with the United States began, a mutiny deposed President Paredes, and recalled Santa Anna, who was made president. He was in the field as commander-in-chief during the war. When Mexico City was captured, he resigned the presidency. He was obliged to leave the country in 1848, but was recalled in 1853, and was made president for life. A revolution in 1855 drove him again from the country. The remaining years of his life were spent in conspiracy, till an amnesty allowed his return to Mexico, where he died.

Quinine.

H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.: You have gotten hold of an old free trade lie at least fifteen years old. We are certain we have not heard it since then, when it was completely exploded. The facts are: Quinine was very high for a number of years, because demand was more than supply. Quinine is made from the bark of the cinchona tree, which is a native of Peru. The barking of the trees kills them. Hence, the supply of bark was limited, and the price of quinine rose. The English government saw the danger and tried the experiment of cultivating the cinchona tree in India. It flourished there, and other governments induced their people to set out plantations. Quinine was put on the free list about the time plantations of cinchona became large enough to be stripped of their bark. The price went down, as a result of that, not a result of free trade. That is all there is of that story. The quinine duty was like all the civil war taxes, and, like the duty on coffee, tea, etc., was taken off when the necessity for it ceased. It was not taken off through free trade agitation.

Reservation Opening.

On the 5th page of the last issue of the Weekly Blade (Jan. 9), head of 4th column, is a long article headed "More Lands." This article covers all that is known at this time about the opening. It will require an act of Congress to authorize this to be done; and if such a law shall be passed, then the Secretary of the Interior will decide on how the lands shall be allotted.

Read the article carefully, and do not write to us to answer any questions about it. We know nothing more than that article contains. Watch the news columns of The Blade, not the Question Bureau; for, when Congress passes the necessary legislation, the item will appear in our Washington news. We were overburdened with all kinds of questions before the recent Oklahoma opening, and do not desire to repeat the experience. Watch our Washington news. When anything is done in the matter you will find it there.

St. Mark's, Venice.

"Will you please give a description of St. Mark's, Venice—when built, etc.?"—S. A., LaGrange, Ind.

The cathedral church of St. Mark is the most important church in Venice. The foundations of the present edifice were laid in 977. It is built in the Byzantine style, in the form of a Greek cross, with the addition of long portions. Its pillars and marbles for its construction were brought from the East. The principal front has 500 columns of various shapes and colors, the spoil of temples and palaces of the Orient. Over the central portal of the vestibule stand the celebrated bronze horses, brought from the hippodrome of Constantinople when that city was taken by the Crusaders. The church is surmounted by five domes, the central one 80 feet in diameter, others 50 feet high. The interior is rather dark, owing to the small number of windows, but is exceedingly rich, the walls and columns being of precious marbles, the pavement of tesselated marble, and the vaultings covered with mosaics upon a gold ground. The cathedral stands upon the east side of St. Mark's place, an open space 576 feet long and 185 to 270 feet broad, bordered by arcades and surmounted by stately edifices, including the Doge's palace and the cathedral. Near the angle of the latter is the campanile, or bell-tower, of St. Mark's, where Galileo made many astronomical observations. It is a quadrangular mass of brick, 325 feet high and 42 feet square at the base, with a pyramidal pinnacle.

Dred Scott Decision.

"What was the exact point decided in the famous 'Dred Scott decision?'"—W. C. H., Monroeton, Pa.

Dred Scott was a negro slave born in Missouri about 1810. About 1834 he was taken by his master, Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the United States army, to Rock Island, Ill., and then to Fort Snelling, which was then in Wisconsin Territory, where Dred married a slave girl belonging to his mistress, and two children were born to them. On his being taken back to Missouri, he sued in a state court in St. Louis to recover his freedom and that of his family. The legal point was, that the Missouri Compromise law of 1821 prohibited slavery in any territory of the United States north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes (the southern boundary of Missouri), except in Missouri itself; that as he and his wife had been taken into Wisconsin territory, a free area by that law, they had been thereby freed; and their children being born in free territory, were also free.

Scott won this case in the first court, but the master appealed to the state supreme court, which, in 1852, reversed the decision, and remanded Scott and his family back to slavery. Shortly afterwards the family was sold to John F. A. Sanford, a citizen of New York. This afforded ground for Scott to bring again a suit for freedom, in the United States circuit court at St. Louis. It was tried in May, 1854, and Scott lost. An appeal was made to the United States supreme court, and several eminent lawyers offered to take part in the argument. On Sott's side were Montgomery Blair and George F. Curtis. The case was tried in 1856, and the judgment of the lower court affirmed, thus keeping the Scotts in slavery.

The decision was prepared by Chief Justice Taney, and was read March 6, 1857. It excited intense interest because of its extreme position in favor of slavery. It declared that the Missouri compromise law, which prohibited slavery north of 35 deg. 30 min., was unconstitutional and void. In describing the condition of the negroes at the time of the adoption of the constitution, he declared that they were so far inferior to the white race "that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit." He also held that Scott had no right to sue, because, even were he free, no negro was regarded by the constitution as a citizen, and denied the right of congress to exclude slavery from any territory. Of the associate justices six supported the chief justice, and two—McLean, of Ohio, and Curtis, of Massachusetts, dissented.

S. M. P., Ash Grove, Mo.: The text of the Dred Scott decision is entirely too long for us to publish. The above gives the essential points.

Athene.

Susscriber, Fort Collins, Colo.: This correspondent sends a two-column headline over a department devoted to women's club, from a Denver newspaper. At its left is the head of a woman wearing a helmet, and vertically runs the name, in Greek letters—"Athene." He asks what the head and name mean.

The head is that of the goddess Minerva, who was called by the Greeks Athene, or Pallas, or Pallas Athene. She was the patroness of heroism among men, and among women she was the protectress of the arts of peace. The farmer and the mechanic were under her care; she was said to have invented and excelled in every kind of work proper to women; and the philosopher, the orator and the poet delighted in her protection. In these employments she is the symbol of thought, and the goddess of wisdom. As the latter she was worshipped throughout Greece, and under the name of Minerva she was worshipped by the Romans. She was the national divinity of the Athenians, and the Parthenon was a temple dedicated to her. The helmet, buckler and lance were her attributes, and the olive branch, serpent and owl were sacred to her. In making the engraved heading for your department, the artist used her head as an ornament, in allusion to her being the goddess of wisdom. We have no Greek type, and so can not print her name in Greek; the second letter, however, is represented in English by TH. The Greek letter equivalent to our E is represented in the Greek capitals by the same form as our letter H. The Greek A and N, in capitals, are the same as the English.

The Normans.

"Please give a short history of the Normans. When and where did they exist as a nation?"—C. H. T., Burns Mill, Tenn.

The terms Northmen and Normans mean the same thing—the people of the North; and it refers to the inhabitants of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, in ancient and medieval times. Since the dawn of history this race has existed as a nation in these three countries. From A. D. 787, the Danes—or Northmen—made incursions along the English coasts; in 857 an army of them wintered there, and they finally ruled all England for more than 30 years. As early as A. D. 852 the Northmen from Norway and Sweden had a king in Dublin, and there were princes of the same race governing in Waterford and Limerick.

An invasion of Northmen penetrated Europe to the valley of the Meuse in 515. In 841, began a great invasion, and from that period the whole coast of Western Europe, from the Elbe to the Guadalquivir was the prey of the Northmen. In 857 they sacked Utrecht and Antwerp, devastated Holland, and, under Rollo, appeared upon the Seine, while Gottfried ravaged the valleys of the Meuse and the Scheldt. They sacked and burned Cologne, Bonn, Treves, Metz and other cities, and stabled their horses in the cathedral built by Chalemagne in Aix-la-Chapelle. One band sacked Bordeaux, Lisbon and Seville; defeated the Moors of Spain at Xerova; overran Tuscany; returned to France, and embraced Christianity. The most redoubtable of the Norse leaders was Hrolf, better known as Rollo, who was the direct ancestor in the sixth generation of William the Conqueror. He married the daughter of the French king, Charles the Simple, who granted him territory in the northern part of France, extending to the sea which is now the province of Normandy. The word Northmen or Norsemen is applied to those of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and Normans to those of Normandy, who, under William the Conqueror, invaded England.

AN OPEN LETTER

Addressed to Women by the Treasurer of the W.C.T.U. of Kansas City, Mrs. E. C. Smith.

"My Dear Sisters:—I believe in advocating and upholding everything that will lift up and help women, and but little use appears all knowledge and learning if you have not the health to enjoy it.

"Having found by personal experience that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is a medicine of rare virtue, and having seen dozens of cures where my suffering sisters have been dragged back to life and usefulness from an untimely grave simply by the use of a few bottles of that Compound, I must proclaim its virtues, or I should not be doing my duty to suffering mothers and dragged-out housekeepers.

"Dear Sister, is your health poor, do you feel worn out and used up, especially do you have any of the troubles which beset our sex, take my advice; **let the doctors alone,** try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound;** it is better than any and all doctors, for it **cures** and they do not."—Mrs. E. C. Smith, 1212 Oak St., Treasurer W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. E. C. SMITH.

What is left for the women of America after reading such a letter as the above, but to believe. Don't some of you who are sick and miserable feel how wicked you are to remain so, making life a burden for yourself and your friends when a cure is easily and inexpensively obtained? Don't you think it would pay to drop some of your old prejudices as Mrs. Smith says, and "Try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which is better than all the doctors for **cures**?" Surely, the experience of hundreds of thousands of women whom the Compound has cured should convince all women of the wisdom of taking the advice that Mrs. Smith offers in her letter above published.

Read What Mrs. Burnham says:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Words fail to express how thankful I am to you for your advice, and I cannot speak too highly of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I was sick for three years with female weakness; I had dizzy spells, headache, backache, feet and hands were cold all the time, would get tired and faint very easy. I also had dropsy and was troubled with leucorrhœa. I suffered for two weeks before each menstrual period and my ovaries would swell very badly. I took lots of medicines from doctors, but received no benefit. To please my husband I tried **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am now a well woman, and your Compound alone did it."—Mrs. H. W. Burnham, Russell, Mich. (Jan. 31, 1901).

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** the great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—Stick to the medicine that you **know** is Best. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Silver and Greenbacks.

O. L. S., Woodlawn, Ill.: Of course there is not enough gold in the country to redeem all the greenbacks and silver dollars in gold if they were all presented at once for payment. But that can not be done. It would be practically an impossibility for anyone to get together the amount of coin that would take all the gold in the treasury. There is plenty of gold, however, to redeem all that could be presented—and that gold would all speedily find its way back into the treasury. Business men prefer paper money because of its convenience. All they desire is that they may be able to get gold for it on demand.

The first greenbacks were issued under the law of February 25, 1862. They depreciated the same as all other issues. The greenback note reads the same now as it always did: "The United States will pay to bearer one dollar." The reason these notes did not pass at par during the war and after was that the treasury had not the gold to redeem them on demand.

The old populist lie that "the first issue of greenbacks never depreciated, has been repeated so many millions of times that some people believe it—yourself, for instance. But it is a lie, nevertheless.

Col. Richard M. Johnson.

"Was the wife of Richard M. Johnson, vice president during Martin Van Buren's administration, a clear-blooded Anglo-Saxon?"—W. L. T., Washington, D. C.

We have had a dozen similar queries lately. We have before asked and now again ask as to the truth of the story that Col. Richard M. Johnson, the slayer of Tecumseh, and vice president, had a negro wife, by whom he had a mulatto daughter, whom he carefully educated. We doubt if he were married to a negro. Southern white gentlemen of that day did not marry negro women; they had children by them, however.

Vassar College.

"Will you please tell what and where Vassar college is?"—L. S., Howard, Ill.

It is probably the most noted, and one of the very best, colleges for women in the world. It is located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It was founded by Mathew Vassar, who in 1861 obtained from the New York legislature an act for its incorporation, and which he endowed with $400,000. On his death, he left additional bequests, making the total sum over $800,000.

Smokeless Powder.

"Who was the inventor of smokeless powder, and which received the patent?"—N. E. C., Piqua, Ind.

The French were first to make and use smokeless powder. It was not invented or patented by any one man but developed by the French government secretly. There are a large number of varieties of smokeless powder made in different countries, and several eminent lawyers offered to take part in the argument. On Sott's side were Montgomery Blair and George F. Curtis. The case was tried in 1856, and the judgment of the lower court affirmed, thus keeping the Scotts in slavery.

Miscellaneous.

N. E. R., Bear Lake, Mich.: Never heard of such a game.

J. W. R., Martel, Tenn.: We have not the information requested.

S. P. D., McAlevy's Fort, Pa.: We are unable to obtain the facts for which you ask. we are sorry to say so.

C. C. C., Adams, Ind.: We have not the statistics. Write to the secretaries of the cotton exchanges at Memphis and Savannah.

L. M., Salisbury, Penn.: There are large areas of land under irrigation in Southern California, chiefly devoted to fruit culture.

C. S., Mineral City, O.: Evil associations, bad companions and example, and probably trashy tales of Indian adventure, made Jesse James what he was.

B. A., Bluffcreek, Iowa: There never was such a person, nor such a poem. He was the hero of a very imaginative novel by Marie Corelli, the entire events narrated in which ever happened.

W. C. C., Tipper Lake, N. Y.: We are informed by a friend that, at the state election referred to in Pennsylvania, there was a factional fight among the Republicans, and the candidate that party for sheriff in Venango county was assailed because he was nominated by the "machine." The dissatisfied Republican voters would not vote for the Democratic candidate, but cast their ballots for Mr. Coulter, the Prohibitionist candidate, because he was a clean man. He was not elected by Prohibition votes at all. As to the saloon issue in New York city, it is not a partisan question. It is simply a question as to what is best to be done to prevent the collection of blackmail.

CURES RHEUMATISM

Wonderful Combination of Medicines Discovered by a Former Sufferer Which Removes Every Trace of the Disease.

SAMPLE PACKAGE FREE FOR THE ASKING

WILLIAM JAMES SMITH.

People who suffer from Rheumatism or Uric Acid Poisoning will be glad to know that a remedy has at last been found which is a positive cure for any form of this disease. William James Smith, A.B., Toledo, O., is the man who made this remarkable discovery, and he is now offering to any one who writes for it a five days trial treatment entirely free, so the sufferer may see for himself its marvelous power over pain, and the ease with which it completely cures Rheumatic affections. This remedy cured Mr. Smith and many of his friends after they had suffered for years—and will cure you if you try.

A WIDE-OPEN LETTER

Specially to that Great Army of Sexually Weak Men Who have been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Worse than Infamous Mountebanks Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

Mr. Geo. S. Beck, Proprietor of "Wonder-Workers," the Greatest and Best Remedy for All Kinds of Sexual Weakness that the World Has Ever Known, Throws Another Bomb into the Camp of the Sharks Who Prey upon the Fears of Weak Men, and Offers Their Victims the Benefit of His Great Remedy at Cost.

My Dear Brothers:—More than 250,000 permanent cures during the past three years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Lost Manhood, Night or Day Losses, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, self-abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world if simply used (at home, at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. I ask you to bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever.

I am the same Geo. S. Beck, living at 420 South Market Street, Springfield, Ohio, who is hated by every Electric Belt imposter, Free Sample schemer, C. O. D. fraud, Free Prescription fakir, and Doctor by Mail humbug in America because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are sexually weak so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I, here and now, again challenge any and all of these frauds and poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of low villiany and palpable fraud in any court of law or justice they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that all my charges against them are true as Gospel.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, frequent indulgence in legitimate sexual pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will quickly restore every nerve centre of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of sexual strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural sexual strength** and vigor without any trace of excitement or stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers," and the fact that I treat every man as fairly in every respect as though he was my own natural brother, I have built up the largest mail order medicine business in the world in less than three years. I defy any man to whom I sent "Wonder-Workers" to say that I have treated him unfairly in any manner, shape or form. If you order in the name of Jesus Christ. To many that might have seemed blasphemous or at least presumptuous. Who gave him such authority over diseased bodies? Ah, Peter remembered his Master's words (John xiv:12-14).

THE CURE (Verses 7 and 8).—It was necessary that a still closer relation should exist between Peter and the beggar. There had been the arrested attention, the awakened interest, the refused alms, the positive injunction. The unfortunate man is not yet ready to be the recipient of a proffered blessing. It is too much to expect that in such brief time his faith can be awakened to receive the possibilities. Peter's hand was extended to grasp the hand of the helpless. Strength, imparted first by the human touch, came afterward by the Divine touch, the visible preceding the invisible, gradually the life current pursued its course, carrying vigor to every part. The feet and ankle bones, long unused, came into service. The man stood up, leaped (Isa. xxxv:6), walked. He realized God, realizing that he had been under Divine power, and with the two apostles he entered into the temple. The first steps of his life were into the sanctuary (Psalm cxvii:19).

THE WONDER (Verses 9, 10, 11).—The cripple can walk. The man who has been daily laid at the gate of the temple for years past, indeed for a generation, whom all have seen as an object of charity, whose familiar and prostrate form has been looked for by all who came that way to perform their devotions—this man can walk. An hour ago borne by friends, now leaping with joy. The remarkable event was soon made known, and all who heard of it were amazed. It was an occurrence something like that in the lifetime of Jesus (John ix:8), a reproduction, therefore, of those miracles that had agitated Jerusalem but a short time ago. To increase the wonder after entering the temple the cured man with passionate gratitude held Peter and John, as his first benefactors, and by his demeanor thereby indicating that they were in some sense benefactors. Many gathered about the three, witnesses of this demonstration, but unable to explain what they saw.

THE DISCLAIMER (Verse 12).—There were two dangers to which the people were exposed, both of which would lead to serious results—they might regard the cure of the cripple as something more than possible for God to do, or they might assign it to purely human causes and turn here worshippers. One or the other of these courses was adopted by ignorant men in ancient times whenever God displayed his power in any unusual way. Hence came superstition or servile subjection to those supposed to be possessed of supernatural powers. Peter sought to save the people from both conclusions. In the marvel you at this?" he asked. It was not a solitary event in the history of this people. Miracles had been performed from the days of the exodus. The annals of the nation were full of such. Further, they should not regard the two men before them as the authors of the cure. There was no power, or holiness in them to make a man to walk. The people must look back to some higher being to find the cause.

THE PHYSICIAN (Verses 13, 14, 15, 16).—These words of denial prepared for assertions. Peter had an excellent opportunity which he promptly improved to testify concerning Jesus as the one who had wrought the cure. This he did in historical references, not unlike those used in his sermon at Pentecost (Acts ii:22-36), so arranged as to form a convincing argument. Jesus, denied by the Jews in the presence of Pilate, and then put to death, had been raised to life, as the apostles knew, and had been glorified. And through faith in the name the cripple had been restored to soundness. That fully accounted for the deed, as not a mystery, neither the act of a man, but as a further display of the might of God. Therefore it was logical to turn the thoughts of the people from the realm of hazy doubt and unprofitable suspense to the state of intelligent faith and certitude and to consequent rest. The unfortunate cripple was unable, without doubt, to accomplish what he had in his first sermon and secure converts (Acts ii:41). But of that he failed.

THE TEACHING.—The passage plainly teaches: 1. That the gospel has respect to the bodies as well as the souls of men, to the entire nature, both physical and spiritual. 2. That there may be good acts of charity other than the gifts of money—whatever one has that another needs may be employed. 3. That the servant of God who ministers to physical necessities may often find way for a larger service to the soul. 4. That men and Christ. That no one need wonder at a deed done when behind it is adequate power, the exalted Christ being able to do what he pleases while on earth. 5. That he who accomplishes any good thing in the name of Christ should be quick to ascribe to Jesus any glory which men might be disposed to bestow. 6. That if one would is to be sympathetic touch or kindly word we ought to rejoice even though many for whom we labor are unmoved. 7. That the minister and his convert, united in common prayer and song, together in the Lord's house, present a spectacle over which men and angels ought to rejoice.

NEW COIN HOLDER.

How very convenient the change-holder for attachment to pocketbooks here illustrated may prove itself will be apparent to anyone who has watched a woman or man attempt to extract a nickel for car fare from the pocketbook while the arms are full of bundles. Of course the device is not intended to hold a large quantity of coin, being just right as receptacle for fare, the penny for the newspaper, etc. The holder is already in use, and comprises a flat spring-controlled disk inside a circular pocket. The top of the pocket is finished off with a beveled ring, which is slotted in one side for the insertion or removal of the coins. The latter are pushed through the slot one after another until the pocket becomes full, the spring-controlled plate pressing the coins against the under surface of the ring and preventing the top piece from falling out until it is forced through the slot by a slight pressure of the thumb or finger on the exposed portion of the coin. The holder is attached to the pocketbook beneath the flap, and has receivers for dimes, nickels and pennies, making them much handier to get at than if the bag had to be opened and the money picked out with the thumb and finger. Christian Hering, of Newark, N. J., is the inventor.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G. 1025 High street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

Model for American Women.

The model that should be held up to American women of to-day is not the Amazon, glorying in her martial deeds and powers; nor the Spartan, who made female perfection to consist in the development of physical strength at the expense of feminine decorum and modesty; not the goddess of impure love like Venus, whose votaries regarded beauty of form and personal charm as the highest types of womanly excellence. No, the model that should be held up before you and all women is Mary, the mother of Christ. She is the great pattern of virtue, and all that goes to make the perfect woman alike to maiden, wife and mother.—Cardinal Gibbons in the Ladies' Home Journal.

The Ubiqitous Bacillus.

Some one has discovered that sunstroke is only the work of a microbe of peculiar shape and kind. It only remains now to find the germ which causes people to freeze to death in winter time. The germ which invades the physical anatomy that has been struck by lightning, and the bacillus that plays havoc with persons who are run over by railway trains can be hunted up and identified.—London Medical Times.

Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 251 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"Heiskell's Ointment is giving the greatest satisfaction where other ointments failed."—Sisters of Charity, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, Cleveland, O.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for January 26. The Lame Man Healed. Acts iii:1-16. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

PREVIEW.—The book now studied, as its name implies, contains a record of the deeds of the apostles. In the first chapter and first four verses of the second chapter they are represented as they were before and after the baptism of the Holy Spirit. The remainder of the second chapter exhibits their wonderful efficiency after the enduement from on high, resulting in the conversion of three thousand souls in a single day. After this remarkable increase in the church the apostles gradually widened the sphere of their activity until they assumed a missionary attitude to carry the gospel into all the world. In this extended ministry they manifested the zeal of their illustrious Master and exceeded the labor which made His career glorious. It has been to some a cause of measured surprise that they should have received power to work miracles, but this was doubtless granted as a Divine attestation to their commissions (Mark xvi:17-18).

THE BEGGAR (Verses 1, 2 and 3).—The ministry here to be described was purely incidental, like most of that rendered by the Saviour. It was called out not by stated appointment but by a casual circumstance. It was three o'clock in the afternoon, the ninth hour of Jewish time set apart by ecclesiastical law for daily prayer, when the people of Jerusalem repaired to the temple (Psalm lv:17). Peter and John, the oldest and the youngest of the apostles, wended their way to the sanctuary. As they were about to enter, a cripple, lame from birth, was carried by friends, their daily custom, to be laid at the gate that he might receive alms. Immediately as the two men were seen pleading began. This was no uncommon spectacle. Many unfortunates there were for whom medical science offered nothing, to whom the cold hand of charity extended but a few pennies that prolonged a miserable existence. And those gifts were bestowed only because the law required (Deut. xv:7), and the keeping of its letter was regarded a virtue by a hard hearted people (Matt. xix:20).

THE APOSTLES (Verses 4 and 5).—The incident raised an important question—how will the ministers of Christ treat a beggar? Will they satisfy their consciences by tossing a few small coins? Will they pass by refusing all assistance? The answer to these questions is in three parts. First there was a mutual recognition. They who carried the lame man passed. Peter and John passed. The cripple by direction turned his eyes upon the apostles who stood and gazed upon him. The first effect was to awaken expectation in the mind of the needy, but that soon passed away (Isa. xlv:22). There followed it what was of priceless value. The unfortunate saw two men, followers of Jesus, commissioned to preach, whose faces must have disclosed something of the joy and love of their hearts, and that look would do him good. But Peter and John saw the face of a man, forty years old, in which appeared the sorrow and hopelessness of a life-time, and that sight would awaken their pity (Matt. ix:36).

THE COMMAND (Verse 6).—In this was a revelation was established. The eyes of want and sorrow had met the eyes of strength and compassion. A Jerusalem pauper and two Galilean fishermen had come together, to be transformed by their sympathetic spiritual touch. It was the same change that had been effected in multitudes of cases through the power of the gospel of Christ that sends benefactors into a world of trouble. And Peter, still exercising primacy (whether by Divine appointment or self assertion matters not), addressed the beggar. There was first a disclaimer—he had neither silver nor gold, that which had been asked. One thing he had—a power recently imparted, better than silver or gold; and yet not a power resident in him, but a power which he might invoke. Then came the command, "rise up and walk," delivered in the name of Jesus Christ. To many that might have seemed blasphemous or at least presumptuous. Who gave him such authority over diseased bodies? Ah, Peter remembered his Master's words (John xiv:12-14).

THE CURE (Verses 7 and 8).—It was necessary that a still closer relation should exist between Peter and the beggar. There had been the arrested attention, the awakened interest, the refused alms, the positive injunction. The unfortunate man is not yet ready to be the recipient of a proffered blessing. It is too much to expect that in such brief time his faith can be awakened to receive the possibilities. Peter's hand was extended to grasp the hand of the helpless. Strength, imparted first by the human touch, came afterward by the Divine touch, the visible preceding the invisible, gradually the life current pursued its course, carrying vigor to every part. The feet and ankle bones, long unused, came into service. The man stood up, leaped (Isa. xxxv:6), walked. He realized God, realizing that he had been under Divine power, and with the two apostles he entered into the temple. The first steps of his life were into the sanctuary (Psalm cxvii:19).

THE WONDER (Verses 9, 10, 11).—The cripple can walk. The man who has been daily laid at the gate of the temple for years past, indeed for a generation, whom all have seen as an object of charity, whose familiar and prostrate form has been looked for by all who came that way to perform their devotions—this man can walk. An hour ago borne by friends, now leaping with joy. The remarkable event was soon made known, and all who heard of it were amazed. It was an occurrence something like that in the lifetime of Jesus (John ix:8), a reproduction, therefore, of those miracles that had agitated Jerusalem but a short time ago. To increase the wonder after entering the temple the cured man with passionate gratitude held Peter and John, as his first benefactors, and by his demeanor thereby indicating that they were in some sense benefactors. Many gathered about the three, witnesses of this demonstration, but unable to explain what they saw.

THE DISCLAIMER (Verse 12).—There were two dangers to which the people were exposed, both of which would lead to serious results—they might regard the cure of the cripple as something more than possible for God to do, or they might assign it to purely human causes and turn here worshippers. One or the other of these courses was adopted by ignorant men in ancient times whenever God displayed his power in any unusual way. Hence came superstition or servile subjection to those supposed to be possessed of supernatural powers. Peter sought to save the people from both conclusions. In the marvel you at this?" he asked. It was not a solitary event in the history of this people. Miracles had been performed from the days of the exodus. The annals of the nation were full of such. Further, they should not regard the two men before them as the authors of the cure. There was no power, or holiness in them to make a man to walk. The people must look back to some higher being to find the cause.

THE PHYSICIAN (Verses 13, 14, 15, 16).—These words of denial prepared for assertions. Peter had an excellent opportunity which he promptly improved to testify concerning Jesus as the one who had wrought the cure. This he did in historical references, not unlike those used in his sermon at Pentecost (Acts ii:22-36), so arranged as to form a convincing argument. Jesus, denied by the Jews in the presence of Pilate, and then put to death, had been raised to life, as the apostles knew, and had been glorified. And through faith in the name the cripple had been restored to soundness. That fully accounted for the deed, as not a mystery, neither the act of a man, but as a further display of the might of God. Therefore it was logical to turn the thoughts of the people from the realm of hazy doubt and unprofitable suspense to the state of intelligent faith and certitude and to consequent rest. The unfortunate cripple was unable, without doubt, to accomplish what he had in his first sermon and secure converts (Acts ii:41). But of that he failed.

THE TEACHING.—The passage plainly teaches: 1. That the gospel has respect to the bodies as well as the souls of

TOLEDO BLADE.

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IN VENEZUELA.

President Castro, of Venezuela, knows that the masses of the Venezuelan people are densely ignorant, and that therefore he is safe in lying to them like the demagogue he is. He tells his fellow-citizens that Germany is simply putting up a bluff; that she will not dare use force to collect the claims of German citizens, because the United States will not permit her to do so.

Castro knows perfectly well, and through official sources, that he is lying. He knows that Germany has given assurances that she will not attempt to obtain territory from Venezuela, nor oppose the latter in any way; that, in fact, Germany respects the Monroe doctrine. And Castro knows that the United States government has replied that we will not interfere with her debt-collecting, so long as the Monroe doctrine is not violated.

It must require considerable nerve for Castro to hide behind Uncle Sam, when we consider the fact that he has wantonly misrepresented the United States. He has lied as to our policy in Cuba. He quarreled with our minister at Caracas. He has industriously disseminated the falsehood that we are seeking to absorb the republics of Central and South America, and has endeavored to get the latter to reject our trade offers. There will be no regrets in this country if the revolution there succeeds in driving him from power.

LOANS ON CROPS.

A new plan is on foot to loan money on farm and plantation crops. There are many planters and farmers, especially in the South and Southwest, who are obliged to rush their products to market as soon as they are harvested, in order to obtain ready cash. In many parts it is said they have to pay even 12 to 20 per cent. on borrowed money, while the 8 and 10 per cent. rate is very common indeed.

A trust company is now in process of organization which will deal with this class of loans. Warehousing companies, some of them already organized, will operate in connection therewith. The farmer can put his grain in elevator or his cotton in warehouse, obtain receipts therefor which will be registered and guaranteed, and on these the trust company will loan money at current rates—that is, 4 to 6 per cent., instead of 8, 10, 12 or 20 per cent.

This is a new project, but it is a wonder it has not been put into operation long ago. It is perfectly safe, and will have a most beneficial effect on the agricultural sections. It will have an immediate and marked change in the handling of the cotton crop. It will not be necessary for the planters to rush their product to market in order to get money; and it will later revolutionize the methods now prevailing with cotton seed, rice, sugar, grain and other staple raw materials.

GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES.

Andrew Carnegie has written a letter to the Pittsburg Gazette in which he explains why he gives money for libraries, rather than to make donations to other objects—benevolent, charitable, or otherwise. He has been prompted to do this, most probably, because of the petty fault-finding of a number of newspapers, which is notable, however, for its narrowness and demagogy.

Mr. Carnegie says that he believes in philanthropy "based on this eternal truth—that that only is helpful which helps others to help themselves." He believes in giving money in such form "that people, using it as a step, may rise to greater things." And he expresses his emphatic opinion that "all other forms of philanthropy are barren of results—false, deceptive and degenerating." This dictum he explains as follows:

Hospitals, nuracries, asylums, all are eminently matters for the attention of a municipality. To give such institutions to cities would be an influence tending to make cities forsake their proper functions and disregard their duties.

To care for the health and physical condition of its citizens is the first duty of organized government. That is why we have the police to protect us against assault, lights at night to insure safety, parks for recreation, a street cleaning department to free us from the contagion of microbe-teeming refuse and dirt, and public hospitals where the sick and injured who are without money can be cared for without charge.

Next to public order and health as the prime duty of a municipality comes public education.

In that field lie the inexhaustible opportunities for philanthropists. Schools are established, but observation and statistics prove that only the young can attend school, and their period of self-improvement is short. Here, I thought, was my chance. And so I concluded to give my money in the form of libraries, and this I will continue to do to the day of my death.

No one can get any good out of a library without working. Thus, is my idea of philanthropy fulfilled, for let me reiterate that none are worthy of help who won't work to secure it. For just as thought produces other thought, so work crystalized in the form of gifts should produce other work and stimulate to renewed endeavors.

Mr. Carnegie's views are absolutely sound. He might give his entire fortune in charity to individuals, and without any appreciable diminution of poverty, or elevation of the race. But, realizing that education and industry are the two factors of self advancement, he uses his money to put the means for the former within the reach of all who possess the second-named requisite of success.

When the new department of Commerce is estabilhed by law of congress, as it will probably be at this session, the appointment of the new cabinet officer should come to Ohio, and Marcus A. Hanna should be the man.

CROKER'S FINISH.

On Saturday afternoon Richard Croker retired from the leadership of the Tammany organization, a position he has held ever since the death of John Kelly, in 1887. His retirement was the direct consequence of the November election in the metropolis. It became plain that Tammany can not return to power under the leadership of Croker, or of "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, or of any man of that stripe. The old organization would go to pieces if it did not slough off leaders who have no visible occupation, and place itself under a clean-cut, energetic business man.

It is said that Croker selected his successor. If that be true, the ex-boss was wiser therein that he was in the zenith of his power. Lewis Nixon is a man of entirely different stripe from the three men who have been his predecessors since the civil war era—Tweed, John Kelly and Croker. Mr. Nixon is a native of Maryland, a graduate of the Naval academy at Annapolis, where he took the honors of his class. He designed the Oregon, the Indiana and the Massachusetts—the most powerful cruisers and best all-round fighters in the navy. He is now at the head of a large shipbuilding plant.

It is expected that the placing of such a man in the leadership of Tammany will bring to its support a very large number of young Democrats who would have nothing to do with the old organization with Croker and his fellows at its head, and its record of blackmail and the protection of vice and crime. Very probably this is true; but it will be more interesting to watch Mr. Nixon's course, to see whether he succeeds in breaking the connection between Tammany and the elements of disorder, and more especially whether he can cause Tammany to win without partnership with and protection to all those who flourish on the vice and crime of the metropolis.

AIRING A GRIEVANCE.

General Miles is reported as actively seeking the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1904. He has had an inclination for several years to take a shy at it, and the recent reprimand he received for talking on the Schley matter, in violation of army regulations, has determined him to enter the race, if he can persuade the Democrats to take him up. At least so say the gossips of Washington city.

That is to say, General Miles proposes to "get even" with President Roosevelt. He thinks he can get a majority of the people of the United States to take up his grievance, and land him in the White House as a revenge upon Roosevelt. And he thinks the Democratic ticket should be Miles and Schley or Miles and Dewey. Probably he would insist also that the battle slogan should be, "The army and navy forever!"

He is faulty in his reasoning. If any man is to be taken up as a candidate for the Presidency on a personal grievance, Rear Admiral Schley is the one entitled to the doubtful honor. His troubles are far greater than that of Miles. He has a grievance against the court of inquiry, the navy department, and against the administration by implication, which compares with the trivial one of Miles as a mountain does to a molehill. The ticket should be switched end for end—Schley and Miles.

The Democratic party has done many foolish things in its day, and it may be silly enough to pick up these two gentlemen and try to win national power through them. If it does, it will do well to recall its experience with Gen. McClellan. That officer proved himself unsatisfactory when in command of the Army of the Potomac, and was relieved by President Lincoln. The Democratic party took up his grievance, and made him its candidate in 1864. Turn to the vote of that year, and you will find what the people thought of the proposition.

Besides, how can a party which stands in such deadly fear of "militarism" put up a ticket composed of a Rear Admiral and a Lieutenant General?

WELL USED RICHES.

A compilation has been made in New York of all the gifts made by philanthropic men and women of the United States to educational and charitable purposes, excluding all below $5,000 in value, for the past nine years. The total is astounding in its magnitude. It reaches the magnificent sum of $388,000,000—and this since January 1, 1893. The contributions for 1893 amounted to 29 millions, and each succeeding year of the nine shows an increase, except 1896, when there was a slight drop. The total for last year—1901—was $73,000,000. The largest single donation—and probably the largest in the world to such a purpose—was that of Mrs. Stanford of $30,400,000 to Leland Stanford, jr., university. Andrew Carnegie's gifts for last year amounted to a little over 30 millions. All the great universities and colleges, and many of the smaller ones, have had each its share of this Pactolean stream of benevolence.

But the totals here given do not tell the entire story, as no gift under $5,000 enters into the calculation. The aggregate of these smaller gifts must make a large sum. Besides this, many valuable gifts have been made in that period in the form of collections, some of them almost priceless in value. Such splendid generosity to purposes which are of enduring benefit to humanity was never known in any other land, or in any other age than ours.

A MODEL INAUGURAL.

Governor Nash's second inaugural address is notable not only for its brevity, but for its dignity and fitness. In the space of 440 words he covers all that was needful to say. There is no reason that he should discuss state policies, as it has been but a week since he treated them fully in his biennial message to the General Assembly. Accepting his second election as the people's verdict on his fidelity to duty during his first term, he declares he has now no ambition save to be a faithful public servant during the next two years, which, he intimates, will close his public career.

Within the term now just entered upon the state will begin its second century. Briefly referring to Ohio's wonderful growth since achieving statehood, the governor reminds his hearers that "freedom, education and morality" were the watchwords of the fathers, that upon these foundation stones they erected this great commonwealth, and he exhorts this generation to hold fast to the old landmarks. With a word of sincere thanks to the people, he closes a document unique in its condensation and good taste. Would that more public men, from the President down, would express themselves so succinctly in their state papers!

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Cuban electoral college will meet at Havana in the last week of February, to formally make choice of president, vice president and secretary of the inchoate republic. When this is done, the American military governor, General Wood, will issue a proclamation setting forth the result, and probably naming a date for the formal transfer of authority. This date must be subsequent to the meeting of the Cuban congress, which will assemble on the first Monday in April. That body will have laid before it a very important treaty, which will be negotiated by President Palma and the United States, and whose ratification, by the Cuban congress, must come before the American military control is fully withdrawn.

It will be remembered that the Cuban constitutional convention accepted the stipulations included in the Platt amendment adopted by Congress a year ago, and which also provide that Cuba will embody them in a permanent treaty with the United States. The Platt stipulations are: That Cuba shall never enter into a treaty with any other foreign country which will impair her independence; that no debt shall be contracted or assumed which the revenues of the island will be inadequate to discharge; that Cuba shall consent to the United States intervening, if necessary, to preserve the independence of the island; that the acts of the military temporary government shall be ratified; that existing sanitary plans shall be carried out as far as possible; that the title to the Isle of Pines shall be determined by a future treaty; and that the government of Cuba shall sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations.

This treaty of perpetual amity being made and ratified, a treaty of commerce will be negotiated, and then Cuba will be launched as an independent nation, whose destinies are in the hands of its own people.

PANAMA OR NICARAGUA?

The offer of the French company to sell its Panama rights for $40,000,000 has thrown the whole matter into chaos. The great mass of the American people, including those in Congress, desire to do what is best in the long run. The difficulty is to determine which proposition is the better. Each has some advantages. Conservative people will wait for fuller information before coming to a decision. This will be the case with Congress, and this delay is exactly what the enemies of any canal are working for. The transcontinental roads of the United States are opposed to a canal, and they are working the Panama offer for all it is worth just now, to overcome the public predisposition in favor of the Nicaragua route. When opinion veers over to the Panama side, we may expect to find them giving yet undiscovered objections to it, and new advantages in the Nicaragua project. "Divide and conquer" is the guiding principle of this policy of delay.

There is one point that should be cleared up quickly—what are the real terms of the grant to the Panama company from the government of Colombia? We know exactly what Costa Rica and Nicaragua will do. Each will make a perpetual lease of territory so as to secure to the United States a strip six miles wide, through which the canal will pass. The canal will be our own, and there will be no dues or percentages to be paid to either government. We will be expected to pay for the lease; beyond that, nothing.

How is it with Panama? The French company has no such grant along its route. Is Colombia willing to grant it to the United States? We can not afford to construct the canal and not have absolute jurisdiction over it and the territory immediately adjacent. Then, too, it has been stated that the concession to the Panama company binds it to pay a certain per cent. of the gross tolls received each year to the Colombian government; and that, after a specified period—twenty years, if we remember correctly—the canal shall revert to the Colombian government—or rather that the latter shall then purchase it. If this condition exists, that should end the Panama project so far as we are concerned, notwithstanding certain advantages over the Nicaragua route. Why is there not an authoritative statement as to the terms of the Panama concession?

AMERICAN FAMILIES.

"You never hear of a man's family being interesting," says the pessimistic Atchison Globe, "until he is elected or appointed to office." Fact, or nearly so. Sometimes the information comes out when he gets a nomination, or when he is forward enough in that line to get his picture hung in the shop windows.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Is not the Kansas pessimist taking a one-sided view of the matter, and the Enquirer falling into the same error? There are several million interesting families in the United States—honest, reputable people, doing their best to live rightly and to rear their children carefully. When political preferment or some other event lifts the head of the family into publicity, there is a natural desire to know something of his family. Is not this not only the true explanation, but one more in consonance with Christian charity than the veiled inference of the above paragraph that the family is not "interesting," nor worthy of any attention being directed to it?

A PRINCELY GIFT.

There is a general movement in both the United States and Europe to attack the problem of the prevention of consumption. The gift of a million dollars by a wealthy English merchant for the establishment of a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis shows that public sentiment is becoming enlisted.

There is no better way in which money can be bestowed to benefit the human race than in combating the progress of consumption of the lungs, the "white plague" of civilization. Scientific research has ascertained beyond doubt that it is a germ disease, although the means of killing the bacilli without danger to the patient have not yet been found. But it is clearly demonstrated that it is a preventible disease, and also curable in its earliest stages.

It is now believed that consumption of the lungs is contracted solely by breathing the germs floating in the air. Prevention, therefore, must be directed to keeping these germs from getting into the air. When one with the disease coughs and spits, the sputum is loaded with them. It dries, and the germs are swept up by the wind. The sputum should be destroyed, and spitting on the street, or out of doors anywhere, should never be indulged in.

HOUSE MADE QUICK WORK.

The Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, and appropriating $10,000,000 to begin the work, passed the House on the 9th by a vote of 308 to 2. This prompt action, and almost unanimous as well, indicates that the members understand that the American people demand the canal, and that, too, as quickly as it can be constructed.

It is not to be understood that every one of the 308 representatives prefer the Nicaragua route. A proposition to amend the bill so as to make Panama the alternative route polled 102 against 170 votes. This showed that the majority of the House preferred Nicaragua, and so the bill received the support of all in favor of a canal on the final vote.

The Senate will now consider the matter, and it may be that it will dally with the Panama proposition. The interoceanic canal of that body prefers the Nicaragua route, and has already reported a bill for that canal, which is now on the Senate calendar. The chances are that the Nicaragua canal is the one which will be authorized.

REPEAL THE WAR TAXES.

The treasury surplus is piling up at a rate of more than $100,000,000 a year. The Spanish was taxes which are yet being paid reach nearly half that sum.

All the war taxes could be repealed and Uncle Sam would yet have a surplus of at least $50,000,000 a year.

It was the understanding between Congress and the people at the times these taxes were levied that they would be removed as soon as the need no longer existed.

That time has now come, and Congress should be as good as its word.

These war taxes constitute an unreasonable burden, the government is no longer in need of the money and the tax should be wiped out.

ROOSEVELT WILL REVIEW.

The conference between the President and Rear Admiral Schley has resulted in the consent of the chief executive to review the findings of the famous court of inquiry. Every one will be glad of this, no matter whether his sympathies are enlisted for Schley or against him. All that any American citizen should desire is that justice be done in the matter. President Roosevelt has been assistant secretary of the navy; he is familiar with the technical questions involved and is competent to decide them—which the mass of people who have raged so vehemently over the matter are not. The President is a lover of justice and fair dealing, and whatever his decision may be on the appeal, it should be accepted by all as final, and the whole affair be allowed to become a closed incident.

The counsel for Schley, in the statement they make regarding this, use a misleading phrase. They say: "Admiral Schley has concluded, after mature and careful deliberation, to appeal from the majority decision of the court of inquiry to the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy." This phrase alluded to is "the majority decision of the court of inquiry." There was no "majority decision." There was a set of findings or opinions by the whole court, including Dewey; and to this was appended a minority opinion—that of Dewey—which qualified the findings of the court to the extent, and only to the extent, of that minority opinion. In other words, the report of the court was unanimous, except as to the points on which Dewey dissented. Where he did not dissent, he agreed. This is the procedure of courts of inquiry. Schley's fool friends have constantly used the phrase "majority decision" incorrectly, with the view, apparently, of misleading the public. Such things do his case more harm than good among intelligent men.

THE RETURN TO PEKIN.

On January 7, the Chinese court returned to Pekin. The empress dowager is reported to have been much alarmed, lest the legation guards should attack the court, and the Chinese officials therefore requested the various ministers to keep the soldiers of their legation guards within their quarters during the ceremonies.

This fear on the part of the old fury who is the evil genius of China is simply a reflection of her own mental state. Were the conditions reversed, she would do exactly as she feared the foreign ministers might do. We have here a glimpse of conditions in China which is by no means reassuring for the future. The guarded degations are simply fortified holdings in an enemy's country.

Notwithstanding all that had been done previous to the advent of the court at the war-desolated capital to remove the signs of conflict and "save the face" of the imperial court, the signs of punishment for the Boxer uprising are too evident. Especially is this so in the palaces themselves, which were robbed of their choicest treasures, many of them impossible of replacement. When the court is settled in the capital, these losses will be a constant source of humiliation, and the purpose already exhibited to prepare for another anti-foreign effort will be intensified.

"ALL ABOARD FOR MT. SINAI."

The trolley car, the most modern of transit methods, has invaded the Orient. Already the traveler in Egypt goes from Cairo to the Pyramids by electric line. He lands at Joppa, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, and is whirled by trolley to Jerusalem; ere long he can continue his journey to Damascus, which is deemed by many to be the oldest city in the world. Now a Cleveland company has undertaken to build an electric road from Cairo in Egypt to Mt. Sinai, which it is later intended to extend, along the shores of the Red Sea, to Mecca. The profit will come through the carrying of the tens of thousands of Mohammedan pilgrims who annually go to the holy city of their cult. Thus does the twentieth century come in touch with the hoary past.

Gen. Funston has reached this country and Kansas is a full foot taller.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

By an almost unanimous vote the house of representatives passed the Nicaragua canal bill on January 9. Only two votes were, in fact, cast against the measure. It authorizes the President to acquire from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua control of such portion of the territory of those states as may be necessary for the construction of the canal. The sum of $10,000,000 is appropriated toward the project and the secretary of war is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work necessary for the construction of the canal, to be paid for from time to time on warrants to be drawn by the President not to exceed in the aggregate $150,000,000. Efforts were made to have the bill recommitted or amended, particularly in view of the recent offer of the Panama canal for $40,000,000, but all such efforts were fruitless. The vote can hardly be said to represent the condition of sentiment outside of the house, where a disposition seems to prevail that the claims of both routes should be carefully considered before final action is taken.

Department of Commerce.

A number of legislative projects that have been delayed for some time are now beginning to take shape in Congress. Among these is the bill reported favorably by the committee on commerce last week to create a department of commerce, at the head of which is to be a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The bill transfers to the new department from the treasury the life-saving service, the lighthouse board, the steamboat inspection service, the coast survey and the bureaus of immigration, navigation and statistics; from the state department the bureau of foreign commerce, and from the interior department the census, patent and railroad bureaus. With the new department will also be incorporated the department of labor and the bureau of fish and fisheries, and in it there will be established bureaus of manufactures and mining. This is a project which as long been urged upon the attention of national legislators, but which was never before so near success as it is now. The advocates of the change can now quote an abundance of foreign precedent in its favor, for ministries of commerce and industry are a feature of many European cabinets.

Pan-American Congress.

The reports which have come from Mexico lately regarding the state of affairs in the Pan-American Conference resemble those received from Pekin last year in one respect, namely, their varying tenor. A short time ago it was rumored that the conference was in danger of breaking up over the question of arbitration. Then news came that a practical agreement had been reached on that subject, which contemplated the presentation of separate reports, embodying treaties to be signed, one by the nations in favor of The Hague plan. Later it was reported that the delegates from the states in favor of compulsory arbitration had determined to withdraw unless they could prevail upon the others to adopt the compulsory plan in some form, and, finally, it appears that the delegates from Chile has determined to withdraw in case the compulsory plan is presented in any form. A memorandum to this effect was presented last week. The states in favor of the compulsory plan seem determined, however, to press their project, so that the outlook is not of the most promising nature. This is to be regretted, for an agreement upon a number of other matters of importance was easily within the limits of probability.

Germany's Hard Times.

Notwithstanding the kaiser's pessimistic remarks on economic conditions in the fatherland, in some directions at least there are signs that commercial affairs are slowly improving. The opening days of the new century have seen more activity on the Berlin bourse than any that have come before for a long time. The situation in the iron trade of the fatherland is slowly but steadily improving. There are to-day fewer unemployed men in the empire than there were a month ago. The number is still large, but the crowds of discontented idle men are less noticeably preponderant in the streets of German cities at the present time than was the case only a few weeks ago. In general the economic improvement throughout the empire has neither been so sudden nor so complete as many of the victims of the recent depression could have hoped, but still there is an improvement—and one, too, which promises to continue well on into the future.

Italy in Tripoli.

At a reception in Rome on New Year's day the French ambassador to Italy, M. Barriere, stated that a Franco-Italian agreement had been formulated, by the terms of which Italy was to be given a free hand in Tripoli. This statement turns out to have been prematurely made and M. Barriere has been severely censured therefor by the head of the French foreign affice. The sultan of Turkey is the nominal ruler of Tripoli. Abdul Hamid has more actual power there, to, than he had in Tunisia at the time of the French seizure of the latter territory. The town of Tripoli itself he could probably not hold against an Italian fleet. In the great unknown country away from the sea, however, his troops are numerous and his influence still strong. It will not be without a struggle that the Italians will wrest the hinterland of Tripoli from Abdul's grasp. This has been fully realized in Rome, and the greatest efforts were made to keep the knowledge of the signing of the Franco-Italian agreement concerning Tripoli from the ears of the wily old gentleman at Constantinople. By M. Barriere's New Year's indiscretion, however, this concealment was rendered no longer possible. Italy is now wondering whether it will be profitable, in view of the sultan's sudden awakening, to make her attempt in Tripoli in the near future or not. Her experience in Abyssinia does not argue well for such action. Italy, however, is ambitious and wants more territory. The next developments in the Tripolitan affair will be watched and awaited with interest by Turkey and also, indeed, by the world in general.

Affairs in Scandinavia.

The present condition of affairs in the Scandinavian peninsula is a rather remarkable one. The jointly ruled kingdoms of Norway and Sweden have long been distrustful of each other. Several veiled attempts by Norwegian patriots to gain complete independence from Sweden and to throw off the domination of their Swedish king have been made, but all without avail. At the present time a kind of armed peace exists in the two kingdoms, both countries possessing heavy armaments and looking askance at each other in fear of an outbreak of actual hostilities. A few of the thinking men of both Norway and Sweden are beginning to realize that the present reign of distrust and antagonism which exists in their respective countries offers a most attractive field for the exercise of Russian intrigue and Russian territorial ambition. With Norway and Sweden full of distrust and hatred for each other, either, or both, of them stand a very fair chance of falling under the influence of the Slav in the near future. This is being more and more realized in both Stockholm and Christiania and efforts are now being made to patch up the differences of the two countries. No actual moves toward territorial aggrandizement have as yet been made by Russia, but the past record of the Bear is not reassuring.

Dispatches a Bridegroom by Post.

That the natives of Hindoston have a lively sense of the humorous is made evident by the accompanying photograph, taken to illustrate a poem which its Bengali author calls "The Bridegroom of the Twentieth Century." The composition of the native wag was printed in the Prabasi, a magazine published in the native language for and by the Bengalis in the northwest provinces, India. Alive to the possibilities of a good photograph for illustrating the poem, the editor of the magazine has the two men pose especially for it.

It is customary in India to send parcels through the mail "Per V. P. P.," which means by "value payable post." It is very smiliar to the custom in this country of sending express packages C. O. D. If the receiver does not care to pay the sum asked by the postman the word "refused" is written across the label, and the postman carries back the parcel, which is returned to the sender. The postman has strict orders not to deliver a parcel unless he receives the money for it first.

The story of the poem is as follows:

According to usage, the father of an acceptable bridegroom has stipulated that the father of the bride-to-be pay 10,000 rupees before the son can come to marry his daughter. There is a hitch in the proceedings, for the father of the girl has only 5,000 rupees. The father of the prospective bridegroom, growing impatient, chooses a novel way of bringing the matter to a focus.

One morning a maid servant, bursting with peals of laughter, runs to her mistress, the mother of the young girl, saying, "A bridegroom has come!" The indignant mistress looks for a broom to beat the impertinent maid, but thinks better of it and goes with a companion to look at the man who, the maid said, has come for a husband to her daughter. The postman's novel "package," done up securely and labeled with the "Rupees 10,000" due stamp, attracts a crowd, and presently there is a large gathering of amused spectators about the two men.

At last the bride's father is prevailed upon to come out. He recognized his future son-in-law in the "parcel," and, perplexed, asks a friend, a physician, to "diagnose this case," saying it is "too much for him." "Is he a lunatic whom they are taking to the asylum?" asks the father. The doctor looks over the "parcel" and finds him sound, but is at a loss to account for the ropes.

The postman now becomes impatient, "Give me the money and take your parcel," he says; "I must go to other houses."

Heaving a sigh, the father of the girl shakes his head and says he has but 5,000 rupees. He would try, however, to get the other 5,000 by to-morrow. So will the postman kindly cut the ropes and deliver the parcel.

"Strict notice," says the postman. Whereupon friends of the bride-to-be write "Refused" on a paper and paste it on the "parcel." The postman leads him away.

But stay. The cousins of the girl send the maid servant to bring the "parcel" again, so that they can have a look at "it." The "parcel" falls in love with his future bride at first sight and is married to her at once. They run away to Kashmir to escape the wrath of the bridegroom's father, who straightway begins suit in the Calcutta high court to get the full amount asked for his son. He offers a lawyer a fee of more than the 10,000 rupees if he can but get the satisfaction of making the girl's relatives pay.

But the lawyer, evidently a man of human sympathies, says:

"Tush. I have no time to attend to your pranks.

Take back your silver coins; declined with thanks."

And so runs the story, the bridegroom's father had to pay all the expenses of the lawsuit and the case was dismissed.

Of course they lived happily ever after.—Chicago Record-Herald.

BATTLE OF THE LIGHTS; GAS AND ELECTRIC

The figures of the census of 1890 on the manufacture of illuminating gas in the United States present one very interesting fact: The increase in the amount of gas used for lighting purposes is almost 84 per cent. greater than for 1880. This shows that the era of gas illumination has not yet passed. Twenty years ago, the electric are had just come into general use, and the incandescent light had just been put upon the market. There were plenty of men who sold their holdings of stock in gaslight companies, believing it would soon become valueless. These fears have all proved groundless. Despite the lavish use of electricity, gas not only holds its ground, but its use is increasing, the percentage thereof being noted above; while the capital invested in the business has increased 119 per cent. for the decade.

Why does the use of gas for illuminating purposes increase so rapidly, in view of the strong competition of electric lighting, in both arc and incandescent forms? Largely because of the researches of a quiet German chemist, within the closing fifteen years of the nineteenth century; but in order that the work he has done may be clearly appreciated, it will be necessary to review rapidly the history of gas-lighting, and the improvements made therein within the past century.

James Murdoch, a millwright, a little more than a century ago, noted the jet of gas which sprang into flame from lumps of bituminous coal burning in the grate. He determined to see if he could not obtain this gas from coal, and use it to light his house and workshop. After difficulties unimaginable to us at the present day he succeeded. A heavy iron pot was his retort, and old musket barrels his piping; but with these crude appliances he lighted his workshop. From this beginning dates gas-lighting. About 1813 it was introduced into London, and thence made its way all over the world.

For some 85 years of the late century the method of employing coal gas for illumination was practically the same. The pipe ended in a burner, which either had two minute holes drilled at an angle to each other, through which the gas escaped and burned in the general shape of a bat's wing, or else it escaped through a slit across the hemispherical-shaped top of the burner. There was very little attempt made to get the full illuminating power of the gas which was consumed. The principle of the Argand lamp was applied to gas illumination—that is, the burner was made in the shape of a hollow cylinder, the gas escaping through a circle of minute holes on the end of the cylinder, so that air was supplied to the flame both inside and outside. A chimney is necessary for the Argand burner, which makes a clear, steady light, but is not any more economical of gas than the older burners.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, when gas lighting was yet in its youth, Davy, Faraday and other scientific investigators set themselves to discover the reason for the luminosity of flame. It was found that the amount of light made by the flame of a burning object depended upon the amount of carbon it contained. If a flame rich in carbon be suddenly chilled, as by contact with a cold surface, the unconsumed carbon deposits itself on the cold surface in the form of lamp-black. Then it was noted that the reason a flame gives off smoke is because not enough air can reach the carbon while it is hot enough to burn, to consume it. And, lastly, Bunsen, in his endeavors to use gas as a fuel in his laboratory work, invented the burner which bears his name, and the principle of which is employed in all gas stoves of the present day. By mixing air with the gas before it reaches the point of ignition, it burns with very little light, and with increased heat, due to the burning of all the carbon in a very short distance from the mouth of the jets.

So it became evident that the luminous effect of any flame is due to particles of carbon, highly heated but not yet consumed. That the real secret of illumination through the use of gas lay in its complete burning non-luminously, as in the Bunsen burner, was not yet suspected.

About the year 1885, a chemical investigator of Vienna, Dr. Auer von Welsbach, made a new discovery, which is revolutionizing the use of gas as an illuminant. He was examining the physical and chemical properties of the rare earths. These substances, interesting to the chemist and physicist, had been found only in small quantities, and were of little industrial value. But Dr. von Welsbach found in them a substitute for the incandescent particles of cabon in the gas flame.

He used a round Bunsen burner, and over it suspended a little hood. This is made of cotton netting. It is soaked with the salts of certain of these rare earths, and dried. It is then set on fire. The cotton burns away, and leaves the skeleton of the hood, composed of the particles of the earths with which it had been impregnated. When the Bunsen burner is lighted, the heat causes this earthy hood to become incandescent with a brilliancy such as no gas flame ever exhibited from the incandescence of its carbon particles.

The Welsbach light had to pass through an experimental stage, of course. The demand for the rare earths stimulated search, and these were found not to be as rare as was supposed. New sources of supply were discovered, and the light became a commercial success. It gives a clear, steady, brilliant light at a cost far lower than any previous form of burner ever gave; and it is because of its use that in the battle between electricity and gas the latter has not been worsted and driven from the field. Hence don't sell your gas stock; rather, buy more. It will be a good investment for an indefinite time.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Tillman says President Roosevelt is "utterly incapable" of performing the duties of his office. There are a great many people who know that Tillman is utterly incapable of performing his senatorial duties properly and decorously. Suppose he take the beam out of his own eye before he picks the mote out of Roosevelt's.

Current Events.

Treasurer of Harvard university reported the invested fund of the college increased $500,000 during the last year.

United States Construction company of Cleveland granted concession to build electric railway lines in Palestine.

President Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, in his annual report, said the duty on raw sugar amounts to $85,000,000 a year.

Collision of trains on New York Central road in tunnel in New York city causes death of fifteen men and injury to thirty others.

Gold Democrats secure control of the Indiana state committee, with William H. O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, as chairman.

Canal bills for presentation to the New York legislature, approved by Governor Odell, call for a total appropriation of $25,500,000.

National Association of Wood Manufacturers in convention at Boston denounce the Grosvenor pure wool bill.

Flour mills in Kansas unable to get wheat, which the farmers are holding for higher prices.

Pennsylvania Railroad company raised wages of its train and yard men.

Cuban merchants appealed to Secretary Root to have congress enact a law giving the island tariff concessions. It is declared if this is not done the industries of the island will be ruined.

Michigan and California congressmen in caucuses decide to oppose any reciprocity concessions to Cuban sugar.

House committee on agriculture decides to grant public hearings on oleomargarine tax bills.

Wedding of Miss Julia Foraker and F. K. Wainwright, of Philadelphia, was a brilliant affair, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt being among the guests.

Senator Rawlings presented resolution to inquire into lease of mineral lands by Indians. Aimed at company of which H. C. Payne was president.

Action of state legislatures may force an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of Senators by popular vote.

Andrew Carnegie outlined the plans of his $10,000,000 Carnegie institution and named its trustees, who include many well known men.

Diplomats dined by President Roosevelt in the stately east room of the White House, never before used for a banquet, on Thursday evening last.

Senate committee on commerce authorized favorable report on bill to create department of commerce.

House coinage committee agreed upon a bill to maintain silver at a parity with gold.

F. J. Moses, former governor of South Carolina, sentenced to imprisonment for stealing an overcoat. Victim of opium.

Operating officials of several leading railroads declared it is not possible to prevent accidents by automatic safety signaling devices which require human aid.

Sugar cane growers of Louisiana held a meeting at New Orleans to protest against tariff concessions in favor of Cuba.

Former Governor James B. McCreary nominated for senator by the Democratic caucus of the Kentucky legislature.

Benjamin F. Williams sues Dowie for $50,000 for alienating his wife's affections, and charges Zion leader with taking part in a conspiracy to break up homes.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has offered $100,000 to Worcester university, provided the school will raise $40,000 additional by February 21.

Governor Shaw is the guest of honor at a reception and banquet given by the Grant club, of Des Moines, and talks of his duties as secretary of the treasury.

American China Development company completed organization preparatory to beginning work on proposed railroad from Hankow to Canton.

Baltimore & Ohio will spend $50,000,000 on improvements, mostly on line between Pittsburg and Chicago.

Franklin H. Head in lecture to students says, with new storage battery, Chicago might be lighted with electricity generated by windmills.

Retail clerks to begin move for shorter hours of labor by agitating plans to close all retail stores on Sunday.

Developments at Washington lead to the belief that the Panama canal will be purchased from France for $40,000,000. President Roosevelt has directed Admiral Walker to call together the Isthmian commission to consider the proposition.

Beet sugar interests are alarmed by the reported attitude of Henry Oxnard, heretofore, their champion at Washington, who is said to favor concessions to Cuban planters.

Senator Cullom is making efforts to secure early action on the reciprocity treaties which have been referred to a sub-committee of three constitutional lawyers to determine the power of the Senate concerning such treaties.

Smallpox discovered in the New Jersey state prison, where 1,200 convicts are confined.

Secretary Gage at the request of his successor will remain in office until February 1.

Trust of lawyers incorporated in New Jersey to practice in all parts of the United States.

Sir Robert Ball, the English scientist, in a lecture at Columbia university, predicted another glacial period, to continue for thousands of years.

Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill providing a salary of $25,000 a year for ex Presidents of the United States.

J. E. Doyle, of Lexington, Ky., sued Standard Oil company for $25,000 damages, charging conspiracy to ruin his business.

Organizer of the Federation of Labor compelled to desist in attempt to organize a negro labor union at Meridian, Miss.

Thirteen families at Ottumwa, Ia., accused of stealing coal by the ton from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road.

Lexington (Ky.) Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy asked theater manager there to bar "Uncle Tom's Cabin," because offensive to former slave owners.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, defended the recent railroad merger in an address before the Live Stock Association of Grain and Cattle Growers at Fargo, N. D.

FOREIGN.

England afraid of being made a dumping ground for the surplus goods of German manufacturers.

Russians are blamed for clashes with Americans and British at New Chwang and diplomats are trying to stop further friction.

Downger empress' domination over the Chinese emperor shown at audiences given by the court at Pekin.

Paris government sounds Washington as to attitude of United States in event of forcible collection of French claims against Venezuela.

Ambassador White receives very satisfactory assurance regarding German exhibit at St. Lolis exposition.

Chinese director of railroads tells Minister Conger American capital is desired, as this nation is trusted.

Trustworthy reports received at Sofia say Miss Stone is living quietly in the mountains in the garb of a shepherdess and will remain captive until spring.

Andrew Carnegie remits 20 to 25 per cent of the rents due on his Skibo Castle estate.

President Zelaya is unanimously re-elected in Nicaragua.

Chile threatened to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico if Pan-American congress tries to adopt compulsory arbitration.

King Edward entered his horses in the British spring handicap.

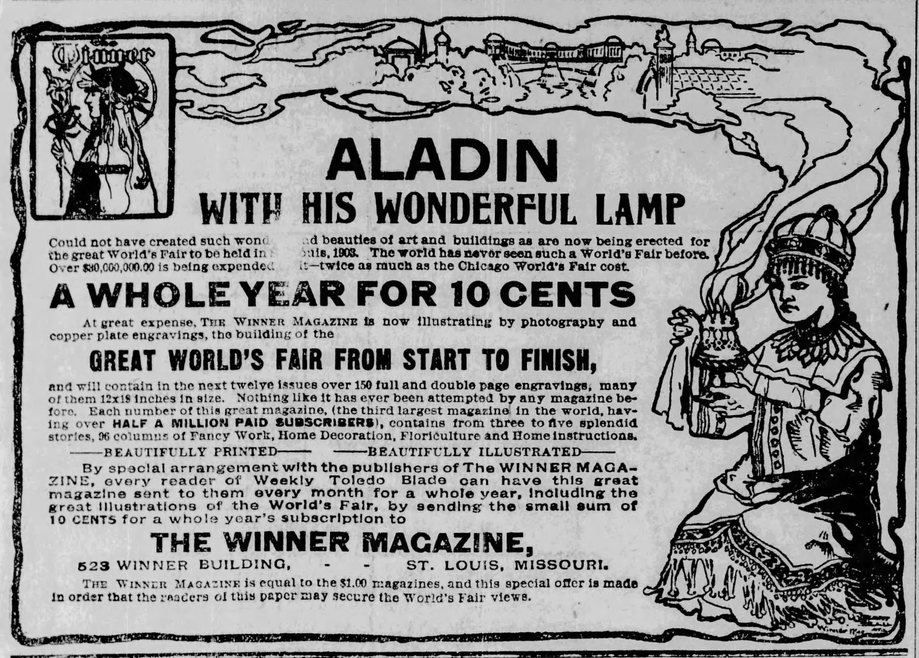
Germany aims what is regarded as a blow at the dreibund when Chancellor von Bulow says it has less significance to the empire than formerly.

Nicaragua invites the other four South American countries to a conference with a view to coalition against Colombia.

Dowager Empress of China asserts her complete supremacy by granting an audience in the most sacred hall of the Forbidden City, which women have heretofore been excluded from.

Papal commission is appointed to prescribe the limit of freedom to be allowed upon biblical questions.

Great Britain may follow the example of Germany and France in ex



ALADIN
WITH HIS WONDERFUL LAMP

Could not have created such wond[er]s as the beauties of art and buildings as are now being erected for the great World's Fair to be held in St. Louis, 1903. The world has never seen such a World's Fair before. Over $80,000,000.00 is being expended—twice as much as the Chicago World's Fair cost.

A WHOLE YEAR FOR 10 CENTS

At great expense, THE WINNER MAGAZINE is now illustrating by photography and copper plate engravings, the building of the

GREAT WORLD'S FAIR FROM START TO FINISH,

and will contain in the next twelve issues over 150 full and double page engravings, many of them 12x18 inches in size. Nothing like it has ever been attempted by any magazine before. Each number of this great magazine, (the third largest magazine in the world, having over **HALF A MILLION PAID SUBSCRIBERS**), contains from three to five splendid stories, 96 columns of Fancy Work, Home Decoration, Floriculture and Home Instructions.

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By special arrangement with the publishers of The WINNER MAGAZINE, every reader of Weekly Toledo Blade can have this great magazine sent to them every month for a whole year, including the great illustrations of the World's Fair, by sending the small sum of 10 CENTS for a whole year's subscription to

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CROKER RESIGNS.

Lewis Nixon Is the New Leader of Tammany Organization.

New York, Jan. 13.—In the presence of Richard Croker and of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, gathered in the historical old wigwam in Fourteenth street, ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, president of the general committee, late Saturday afternoon announced the appointment of Mr. Lewis Nixon to succeed Mr. Croker as chairman of the finance committee and virtual leader of Tammany Hall.

The meeting of the executive committee was, contrary to custom, a public one. Mr. Croker, for fifteen years leader of the organization, sat at one side of the chairman's desk and looked on silent and unmoved as Judge Van Hoesen pronounced the words fraught with so much meaning to every member of Tammany Hall.

A few moments later, however, Mr. Croker made a short speech, attributing the recent defeat of the organization to the carelessness of the district leaders during the campaign and the lack of young blood to carry on a vigorous fight.

Mr. Nixon also made a speech after Mr. Croker had resumed his seat.

To many of the members of the executive committee the retirement of Mr. Croker was a surprise. It had been talked of frequently of late, but several of those close to the ruling powers knew nothing of the chieftain's decision.

As Mr. Croker addressed his colleagues about his retirement, there were tears in his eyes, and his voice broke down more than once.

New York, Jan. 13.—Lewis Nixon has for some little time been looked upon as the strongest and most virile of the younger men of Tammany hall. As a man of affairs he stands in the forefront among the business community.

Mr. Nixon's greatest claim to fame was won as a naval architect. He de-

TAMMANY'S NEW CHIEF.

afloat. Lewis Nixon and his Crescent shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J., are known among naval experts all over the world. Mr. Nixon was born at Leesburg, Loudoun county Va., on April 7, 1861. His father's family came from Ireland in 1710, settling in New Jersey. Later his immediate ancestors moved to Loudoun county, where they took up extensive tracts of land and engaged in farming.

After obtaining an education in the common schools and in the Leesburg academy, young Nixon was appointed a cadet midshipman at the United States Naval academy in Annapolis, Md. He was graduated in 1882 at the head of his class.

Through the courtesy of the British government, the United States in 1882 was permitted to send two of its most promising young officers to pursue a course in naval architecture, ordnance and engineering at the Royal college, Greenwich, England, the most advanced school of its kind in the world.

Nixon, then an ensign, was selected for one of these places. After three years' service he won the honors of his class, and was sent by William C. Whitney, then secretary of the navy, to visit all the great shipbuilding yards, arsenals and engineering works of Europe.

When he returned to the United States he was appointed as a naval constructor and was assigned to John Roach's ship yard at Chester, Pa., to assist in the construction of the Chicago, the Boston, and the Atlanta. There he came in touch with the upbuilding of the new navy that has since made such a world-wide reputation for itself.

In ninety days he produced designs for the Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts. Upon a displacement of 10,000 tons he succeeded in evolving a type of vessel to cope successfully with British battleships of 14,000 tons displacement.

These were only a few of the things accomplished by Mr. Nixon while he was a naval officer. He has done much since he designed the famous Oregon.

After resigning from the navy Mr. Nixon took a responsible position with William Cramp & Sons, the Philadelphia shipbuilders. He remained with them as superintending constructor while they built the Columbia and the New York for the United States navy and the St. Louis, St. Paul and other vessels for the merchant marine.

Ambitious to become his own master in the fullest degree, he looked about later and settled upon the Elizabethport yard as a good spot to begin operations. As an index of his varied activities it is worth recalling that Lewis Nixon is president of the East River bridge commission, vice president of the Autotruck company, proprietor of the South Amboy powder works, a trustee of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, a fellow of the American Geographical society, a members of the New York chamber of commerce, of the Army and Navy club of Philadelphia, the Union, Democratic, and New York Yacht club of this city, and the Seneca and Richmond Country Country clubs.

Although Mr. Nixon has been a member of Tammany Hall for eleven years he only came to Mr. Croker's special notice half a dozen years ago.

Mr. Nixon ran for alderman in the Twenty-fifth district. He was defeated. Mr. Croker wanted him to accept the place as successor to Colonel Waring, then commissioner of street cleaning, but Mr. Nixon declined the offer.

When the national Democratic party was looking about for a Vice Presidential candidate to run with Bryan, Mr. Nixon was suggested. The support of the New York delegates was pledged to him, but he felt impelled for personal reasons to have his name withdrawn.

Colds

You first take cold, then you cough. Then you have a doctor. He says it's bronchitis, and he orders Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is his favorite prescription for colds and coughs. If he knows of anything better, tell him to give it to you.

"I had a very severe cough for many weeks. Nothing relieved me until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This rapidly and entirely cured me."
J. J. Hargrave, New York City.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

GOVERNOR NASH

Inaugurated for the Second Time With Great Ceremony.

Columbus, O., Jan. 13.—Gov. Nash's second inauguration into the office was attended by felicitious circumstances and pleasant surroundings. In the rotunda of the old state house, made historic by many preceeding events of like character, the exercises took place, commencing but a little after 12. The attendance

orange blossoms. The jewels worn were gifts—a crescent of diamonds from her father, and a dog collar of pearls from the groom.

The bridal party and personal friends of the couple, twenty in all, sat at a table together for their wedding breakfast. Senatorial, diplomatic and society circles were largely represented. The bride received a number of gifts, which made a glittering collection.

Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright left on the afternoon train for a honeymoon jaunt. Their future home will be at Bryn Mawr, but until their new home there is completed the couple will live in Philadelphia.

Earthquake at Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A slight earth tremor was felt here at 9 o'clock last night.

PRINCE HENRY

Will Represent His Brother, the Kaiser, at the Launching.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—The announcement that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, will come to the United States at an early day already has caused much interesting speculation as to the details of his reception. The program for his entertainment will be an elaborate one, appropriate for his high station.

He will be met at New York by representatives of President Roosevelt. An officer will be detailed from the army and one from the navy to arrange for the convenience of the prince and to accompany him. He is an admiral in the German navy, and when he arrives at

New York will be greeted by a salute of 21 guns, which is the same as a presidential salute. He may make an address at the launching of the imperial yacht, which is to be christened by Miss Roosevelt, and it is not improbable that President Roosevelt may attend the launching and respond to the prince's address.

On his arrival in Washington, Prince Henry will be received by the President and will be invited to become the guest of the nation. Whether he will care to accept this invitation or to stay at the German embassy is not known. His call upon the President will be returned in person by Mr. Roosevelt, who will invite him to a dinner, where there will also be the most prominent men of the country. Everything will be done to make Prince Henry's visit a pleasant and memorable one.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern will also be given a cordial reception. It is possible that the North Atlantic squadron may find its itinerary cut short, and that it will be ordered to receive the yacht at sea, accompany it to port and take its share in doing honor to the prince of Prussia.

JULIA FORAKER WEDDED.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Miss Julia Foraker, youngest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Foraker, was married at her parents' residence here to-day to Mr. Francis King Wainwright, of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, and was followed by a reception at which about 400 guests were present. The bride's wedding dress was of heavy white satin, with yoke and sleeves of rose point. The veil of tulle was held by

HYPNOTISM

Would you possess that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes you supreme master of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the secrets of hypnotic influence; for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home, cure diseases and bad habits without drugs, win the friendship and love of others, **Increase your Income**, gratify your ambitions, drive worry and trouble from your mind, improve your memory, overcome domestic difficulties, give the most thrilling entertainment ever witnessed and develop a wonderfully magnetic will power that will enable you to overcome all obstacles to your success.

You can hypnotize people instantaneously—quick as a flash,—put yourself or anyone else to sleep at any hour of the day or night—banish pain and suffering. **Our free book tells you the secrets of this wonderful science.** It explains exactly how you can use this power to better your condition in life. It is enthusiastically endorsed by ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, business men and society women. It benefits everybody. It costs nothing. We give it away to advertise our college. Write for it to-day.

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REDUCED PRICES
—IN—
Blade Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

During the months of December and January, we shall give our readers the benefit of some very low prices on our Dinner Sets. These prices, after deducting the cost of The Blade one year, are actually the wholesale rates.

This offer will close February 1st, and no orders at these special prices will be accepted after that date.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—6-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.
Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $2.75
Decorated 3.65

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).
Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.50

No. 3—106-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch plates, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.
Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $4.95
Decorated 7.00

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 4-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.
Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $5.75.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz. Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 2 cents to 11, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near 17 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

A BRITISH BEAUTY.

London, Jan. 9.—Lady Helen Stewart, the beautiful daughter of Lord Londonderry, is to be married on January 25 to Lord Stavordale, son of Lord Ilchester, at St. Peter's, in Eton street, by the Primate of England.

Lady Muriel Fox-Strangways, sister of the bride; Lady Edith Dawson, Lady

Viola Talbot, Lady Dartrey, Miss Muriel Chaplin, Miss Hicks-Beach, Miss Madeline Stanley, Miss Margaret Beaumont, Miss Marion Beckett and Miss Gladys Beckett are to act as bridesmaids, and all will be attired in dresses of soft white silk, trimmed with d'Alencon lace and beaver fur and white hats, trimmed with white and yellow ponquils. The best man is to be the most popular of bachelors, Lord Hyde.

The bride will wear a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace worn by her mother and grandmother, Theresa Lady Shrewsbury.

After the wedding a reception is to be given at Londonderry House, after which the young couple will go to Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, owned by Lord Shrewsbury, the bride's uncle, where they will spend their honeymoon.

During the past week Lady Helen has been the recipient of many handsome presents. From the Prince and Princess of Wales she received a beautiful sapphire and diamond crescent; the superb Antrim family diamonds from her father; a large diamond brooch, three fine sets of lace and a sable muff and boa; a pearl necklace from Lord Ilchester and a diamond-emerald parure from Lady Ilchester.

Russia Is Going Ahead.

Yokohama, Jan. 13.—A report has been received here from Seoul, Korea, to the effect that Russia, without waiting for Korea's permission, has pushed its telegraph lines across the Toomen river into Korean territory.

HILL BROOK FARM.

The Owner Comments on Grape-Nuts.

A farmer with his out of door work might have reason to expect more than the average of good health if he would use proper food and have it well cooked, but many of them, in middle age, suffer torments from dyspepsia, and following that a weakened nervous system.

To show the value of a change in food we quote from a letter written by L. Flagler, owner of Hill Brook Farm, Charlottesville, Va.

"I have spent a very considerable amount of money in trying to cure my stomach trouble with medicines, and have changed climate several times. About two years ago I was taken worse. My heart and kidneys gave me much trouble. I could not sleep nights. Was very nervous, thin and discouraged. Finally I changed my food and began taking Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. This agreed with me and I thought I could see my way out, so I have stuck to Grape-Nuts for a year and a half and gradually the old troubles have disappeared.

I have made splendid progress in health and strength, sleep well and can now do a good day's work for a man of fifty years.

I know that Grape-Nuts caused the change, and although I am now able to use other food as I like, still I stick to Grape-Nuts because I know how it nourished me, and besides, wife and I both like the food.

She says nothing has helped her nervous system like Grape-Nuts. We buy the food by the case and are very enthusiastic in regard to it."

It is plain that nervous, worn out people can be brought back to health by using Grape-Nuts.

PERSONAL.

Free Instructions for beautiful form, by mail and Developer. Mme. DeVERE'S this Food sample. Mme. DeVERE'S BEAUTY CO. Box 250 New York City.

"WANTED" Agents, clothes bars, Kitchen knife [illegible] Lady or gent. C. Wade Co. Fresno, N. Y.

WANTED Agents to sell the Illustrated Family Bible. Handsome binding and prices low. Exclusive territory. ADAMS-FRANKLIN PUB. CO. Cleveland, Ohio.

Handsome and [illegible] Address ERIE, 67 Clark St., Chicago.

Agents wanted to sell the Illustrated Family Bible. Handsome binding and prices low. Exclusive territory. Address agents, B. W. Dumont, Calumet, Iowa.

Home Work The year round, no canvassing. $2 to $5 per day guaranteed. Exclusive stamp work. Write at once for particulars. Address Stamp Dept. 248 Century Mfg. Co. A. F. Toledo, O.

FOR CULEBRA.

Marine Expedition to Stay There for Two Years.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 12.—When the United States collier Leonidas sails from here it will have aboard a detachment of marines bound first to Culebra island, and then to St. Thomas and other islands of the Danish West Indies. These marines will be joined by others already on the island.

Besides the marines, the Leonidas has aboard rations for two years, two portable houses, two of the marines will occupy, field pieces from the Philadelphia arsenal, small arms and ammunition, besides stores for the Atlantic squadron.

The marine battalion, it is learned, will remain in Culebra until the treaty with Denmark for the purchase and possession of the Danish West Indies is ratified, when the marines will be landed at St. Thomas and other islands of the group for the purpose of protecting the interests of the country.

Culebra island is so conveniently located and in such close proximity to St. Thomas, which is the principal island of the Danish group, that it was selected by this government as the strategic point in view of any possible trouble with the natives over the proposed acquisition.

Capt. Thorpe will command the marines, who, when they land, can be protected by the warships of the North Atlantic squadron.

The utmost secrecy prevails at the navy yard concerning the movements of the Leonidas. It is said that the people inhabiting the Danish West Indies are not at all pleased at the fact that the islands are to become the property of the United States.

The Leonidas should have sailed yesterday afternoon, but all of the marines were not gotten aboard. The collier Caesar is awaiting sailing orders. The Caesar, loaded with coal, was to have sailed for Samoa, but has been held up and may go to Culebra. The Rainbow was to have sailed for Cavite. It, too, is awaiting orders.

Ex-Senator H. G. Davis, chairman of the United States delegation to Pan-American congress, left for home.

Publishers' Column

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged—At Less Than Cost—Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons $1.00
½ doz. tablespoons 2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons 1.75
Butter knife ..... .50
Sugar shell ..... .40
Gravy ladle ..... .85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles 3.00
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles 3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons $0.75
One dozen teaspoons 1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons 1.00
One dozen dessert spoons 1.75
One-half dozen table spoons 1.30
One dozen table spoons 2.25
Butter Knife ..... .30
Sugar Shell ..... .25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Our New Watch List

The Popular 16 Size for Men.

The men's watches heretofore sold by The Blade have been the 18 size, the largest size men's watch made. The demand from our subscribers for a smaller and more popular size has induced us to offer the 16 size, the favorite size with all classes of men. The 16 size movements cost more than the 18 sizes, but the very large number we handle enables us to offer them to our readers at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. As before, we handle only the Waltham and Elgin movements—always reliable, always accurate. The cases are the famous James Boss brand, the best made. Our watches are all stem wind and stem set.

No. 4.—Silveroid, open face case; looks like silver, wears like silver; fitted with seven jeweled Waltham or Elgin movement $5.75
No. 6.—Case same as No. 4, fitted with 15 jeweled W. or E. movement $10.00
No. 8.—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 25 years; fitted with 7 jeweled W. or E. movement..$15.00
Or with 15 jeweled movement..... $19.00
No. 10.—14-k. gold filled, fancy engraved, open face, 25 years, screw back and bezel case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement $13.35
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$16.75
No. 12.—10-k. gold filled, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement $12.50
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$16.00
No. 14.—10-k., gold filled, plain, engine turned or fancy engraved, open face, screw back and bezel case, guaranteed 20 years, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement $10.50
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$14.00
No. 16.—Sterling silver, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement $9.50
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.00
No. 18.—Sterling silver, open face case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement..$9.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.00

Ladies' Watches.

No. 20.—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, O size, hunting case, guaranteed 25 yrs., with 7 jewel W. or E. movement..$14.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$16.75
No. 22.—10-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, open face, O size case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement..... $11.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.50
No. 24.—14-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, six size, 25 years, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement $7.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$14.50
No. 26.—10-k., gold filled, fancy engraved, six size, 20 years, hunting case, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement..... $11.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.00
No. 28.—Sterling silver, O size, hunting case, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement $10.25
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$13.50
No. 30.—Sterling silver, O size, open face, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement..... $9.00

With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$12.50
No. 32.—14-k., solid gold, hunting case, fancy engraved, with 7 jewel W. or E. movement..... $20.00
With 15 jewel W. or E. movement..$24.00

Description of Movement.

NICKEL.—7 jewels, cut expansion balance, highly finished oval regulator, polished and gilded index plate, patent breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form.

NICKEL.—15 jewels (settings), cut expansion balance, highly finished oval regulator, polished and gilded index plate, patent breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form.

O size is the smallest ladies' watch made. Six size is medium.

For men's use we recommend the engine turned case. It is neat and wears well.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FOR SALE—350 acre farm in Coffee county, Tenn., ¼ mile from railroad station; 85 miles from county seat; good 5 room house, good large barn and other outbuildings; splendid young orchard, 60 acres cleared; all well fenced. Will trade for northern city property, preferably in Indiana. Address J. W. Blackford, Manchester, Tennessee.

40 ACRES improved land for sale. Three paying oil wells. Good soil for sugar beets. W. W. Smith, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2196—Sothern Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. The Sothern waist is a shirt waist, and may be made without a lining. This waist fastens in the back and is one of the simplest to make, for the yoke is a mere over piece, and the plaits are likewise applied to the foundation, and when stitched are very effective. The costume is suitable for a business dress, and as a simple home gown it cannot be surpassed. The plaits may be piped with another color, and both

skirt and waist may be prettily decorated with simple stitching. The points of the yoke and the box-plaits are also carried out in the back. It will lend itself to a variety of materials, and may be used as an independent waist or to complete a costume.

2191—Elder Bolero Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. A pretty waist is here suggested, and it will develop handsomely in any color and pretty cloths of the season. If this were made of a rich shade of dark brown, and the waistcoat of tan, it would be appropriate to wear on any occasion. The cuffs and reveres of the Elder bolero are tan color, the same as the waistcoat, and are trimmed with strappings of the dark goods

stitched to place. The waist is quite plain in the back, while the double front admits of the under vest and the bolero in the simplest manner imaginable. The high collar is of the tan color, and the latter should be made of goods so heavy as to have nearly as much body as felt on account of the waistcoat, which is buttoned down the front with small brown buttons set rather close together.

2208—Harvard Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. The sailor suit really takes precedence over every fashion design for girls of 6, 8 and 10 years of age this season. The Harvard frock has a simple circular skirt, a waist that has a tight lining, and the loose sailor waist blouses over it in a most substantial fashion. On the tight lining the shield-piece

is applied and embroidered, and the blouse has a wide sailor collar which is fastened with a tie of the same material, presumably black velvet. This little frock may be developed in ony kind of goods, and it will be found an admirable pattern by which to make over a dress that has done service for some older person.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2203—Knox Jacket.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. There are several new features combined in this costume, which includes the Knox jacket and the Odell skirt. There is the new pointed yoke, and there is also the stamping on the skirt, both of which are new. The Knox jacket is very simple and easy to make, as the yoke is merely set on over the front, and the collar adjusts itself quite readily. The coat is interlined with flannel, and lined throughout with satin

or farmer's satin, which is warmer and wears much better. It has a fitted back, and the under-arm seam is shaped into the figure so as to allow the jacket to seem tight-fitting in the back, while it has the box-coat effect in the front. The collar and cuffs are made of fur or Persian lamb cloth, which is much cheaper and looks almost, if not quite, as well.

2202—Odell Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. This stylish skirt design has a fitted flounce set on the skirt and the fullness in the back is laid in an inverted plait. This skirt is strapped with rows of mohair braid or velvet.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

A WASHINGTON DEAD.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—Colonel William Lewis Washington, a descendant of the family of George Washington, is dead at his home here.

PERSONAL to SUBSCRIBERS

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of the Blade a full-sized **ONE DOLLAR** package of **WI-NER-ORE**, by mail, **POSTPAID**, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quack or doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. READ this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. **WI-NER-ORE** is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 80 gallons of the most powerful efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, Lagrippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Give age, ills and sex.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card.

In answer to this, address **THEO. NOEL COMPANY, 529, 530, 531 W. North Ave. Chicago, Ill.**

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

Set me free from evil passions and heal my heart of all inordinate affections, that being inwardly cured and thoroughly cleansed, I may be made fit to love, courage to suffer and steady to persevere.

Thursday.

By rooting out our selfish desires, even when they appear to touch no one but ourselves, we are preparing a chamber of the soul where the Divine Presence may dwell.—Ellen Watson.

Friday.

It is not the deed we do,
Though the need be ever so fair,
But the love the dear Lord looketh for
Hidden with holy care
In the heart of the deed so fair.

Saturday.

To us all come seasons of weariness, when our daily tasks are monotonous and well-nigh unendurable. It is a mood of mind which we must resist. The duty of the hour, however unattractive it may be, is the one which, because it is duty, we must vitalize with our best efforts, so far as they are needed.

Sunday.

The glory of life is to love, not to be loved; to give, not to get; to serve, not to be served.

Monday.

To be a strong hand in the dark to another in the time of need; to be a cup of strength to a human soul in a crisis of weakness, is to know the glory of life.

Tuesday.

If you believe anything is good, is true, is desirable, then work for it, wisely but faithfully. Put the very best of yourself in your effort, and final victory will be yours.

Anent Physical Culture.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"I want to let go,
To drop the whole thing—
The worries, the frets,
The sorrows, the sins,
Just to let myself down
On the bed or the ground—
Anywhere, so it's down—
And let myself go."
—Amos R. Wells.

Isn't that expressive? Most of us get there sometimes—reach a place where we want to "let go," our highest conception of bliss being forgetfulness, with nothing to prevent our floating out upon nothing to nowhere. A mood like this has one of two outcomes: either we continue to grovel, or we rise up and "do something."

A few weeks ago I was approaching the condition of letting myself go. As the immortal Mrs. Gamp would say, "things went very contrairy." In reality the trouble was not with the things so much as in my own mind, which I was failing to keep in order. Then, too, Sophonisba was gone, and everybody insisted upon doing what, in my opinion, ought not to be done. It is very queer how obstinate, under such circumstances, the other fellow can be!

I was getting almost "down," when relief came in the shape of a lecture upon Physical Culture. Neither the experience nor the subject were new, but I learned that breathing in rhythmical measure—breathing that sends the blood through all parts of the body in accord with the exercises, was included in this system, and my interest was aroused to the extent of a desire to investigate the latter further. Sophonisba came home about this time, and the matter was laid before her.

"A fad," quoth she.

"They call it science," replied I.

"If it will make people better and healthier and prettier, it is well," said she.

"They say it is an elixir of life," answered I.

"What is to hinder a trial?" asked she.

The result was the advent of a bright-eyed teacher, once an invalid, but now vigorous, supple, elastic, graceful-looking as if the world were full of music and pleasure, instead of travail and pain, and the formation of a class which met in our own home for convenience.

The class was limited in number, but there were enough to make variety in action. There were short girls and long girls; stout women and thin women; semi-invalids and well people; all alert, eager and intent. Each time they took their places with growing interest ready at the word of the teacher to attempt to prove the impossible, possible. After a few lessons, with the word came the transformation from languor and weariness to swift, rhythmical movement, which included, ere it ceased, every part of the body.

One night I took the role of spectator. It was the best entertainment of the season. Had I ever been in doubt as to the spirit and determination of women to win what they want, when they are waked up to a definite consciousness of what the want is, I should doubt no longer. In this case, health and beauty made the ultimate goal, and to get there staid matrons and dignified young women dropped down upon hands and knees at command, walking around the rooms in the most unconventional bear fashion. Then again, the floor would be covered with prostrate figures that rose up suddenly like Jack-in-the-Box when the lid is taken off, and with just as little apparent effort. It was astonishing how soon stiff joints became limber and supple.

There was just enough failure in carrying out commands to make the scene sometimes very laughable, and merry laughter there was, since nobody being yet perfect, none could be wounded or take offense. Often the scene was an exceedingly funny one, and it must have taken a large degree of self-control for the bright-eyed teacher to maintain her gravity. Perhaps use had cloyed the humor of the situation, for she rarely smiled at the comical posturing.

Long ere this, the prompting to "let myself go" had disappeared, put to flight by a break in the monotony of every day duties, and when the lessons were over I had learned something besides the exercises. I had learned not to fear that women will ever have any less enthusiasm for health than is theirs today. A few generations ago, young women thought it made them interesting to be wan and weak and "wobbly." Then slowly came into vogue out-of-door sports for the feminine world, and the exercise in the fresh air and sunlight began to bring greater health and vigor. There are many, however, such as the housekeepers, the wage-earners, and all whose time is not their own, to whom comes small opportunity for such amusements, and they are the ones to profit most by well-directed daily physical exercises. These ought to become as much a part of the daily life as the eating of nutritious food, the preservation of personal cleanliness, and no more to be neglected.

The health of the body has a far deeper significance to the individual than the comfort and pleasure it brings. The body is the instrument the soul uses to carry out its purposes upon the material plane, and only when it is vigorous can the mental and the spiritual being reach the highest development. Not that the thought is to be held to the physical, in any other way than as an all-pervading force to bring the harmony which is the natural, and ought to be the normal, condition. The great work done by the schools of mental healing in lifting the sick out of their suffering, and leading them to see that it is not necessary to linger in its shadows, cannot be overestimated. A growing consciousness of Oneness with the Infinite, that being their underlying principle, cannot fail to drive out fear. Fear gone, and the rest will follow, "as surely as the night follows the day."

While that is vitally true, yet this growing enthusiasm for physical culture is a thing to rejoice over, for it will help to make perfect the wonderful instrument which the soul must use in its progress along the evolutionary path leading to higher attainment and final happiness.

THE OLD HYMNS.

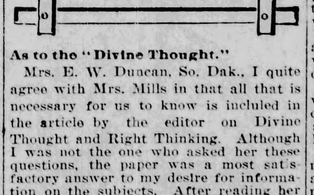
There's lot o' music in 'em, the hymns of long ago,
An' when some gray-haired brother sings the ones I used to know,
I sorter want to take a hand—I think o' days gone by,
"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand and cast a wistful eye."

There's lots o' music in 'em—those dear, sweet hymns of old,
With visions bright of lands of light and shining streets of gold;
And I hear 'em ringing—singing, where Memory dreaming stands,
"From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands."

They seem to sing forever of holier, sweeter days,
When the lilies of the love of God bloomed white in all the ways;
And I want to hear this music from the old-time meetin's rise,
Till "I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies."

We never needed singin' books in them old days; we knew
The words—the tunes of every one the dear old hymn book through!
We didn't have no trumpets then—no organs built for show;
We only sang to praise the Lord "from whom all blessings flow."

An' so I love the old hymns, and when my time shall come
Before the light has left me and my singing lips are dumb—
If I can only hear 'em then, I'll pass without a sigh
"To Canaan's fair and happy land, where my possessions lie!"
—Atlanta Consttitution.



As to the "Divine Thought."

Mrs. E. W. Duncan, So. Dak., I quite agree with Mrs. Mills in that all that is necessary for us to know is included in the article by the editor on Divine Thought and Right Thinking. Although I was not the one who asked her these questions, the paper was a most satisfactory answer to my desire for information on the subjects. After reading her plain and clear explanations, it would seem a very easy thing for us to live in harmony with the Divine thought as we know it, but there are so many stumbling blocks in our way, and so many things that prevent us from steadfastly continuing to keep our minds and thoughts upon our high ideals that we—many of us—are able to make but very slow progress, and often become so discouraged at our failures that we give up the effort and sink back into the old ruts.

And just here another of the editor's bits of advice comes in. In one of her papers some time ago she bade us not think of our failures save as they might help us on—not as something that was to draw us back.

I think that in many instances our failure to attain our desires depends not so much upon a lack of earnestness and perseverance on our parts as it does upon the antagonistic feelings of those with whom we are connected in our work or our lives. I once heard a man say that he felt no fears of his safety while wheeling, as far as his own skill and carefulness was concerned, but that he could not be ready to avert the consequences that might come to him from careless and awkward riders, and in the same way we are often hindered in our progress upward by those who are not going our way.

Another especially helpful point in the paper under consideration is this: "We repeat, parrot-like, the words and teachings of the Man of Galilee, with no idea of their true meaning nor with any effort to make a practical application of them." We read that if we believe and do certain things all will be well, and we shall attain the peace for which we all long; then, when we are done reading, we continue to worry and to do, not what we are told to do, but what we think will be best, and, when we fail to find the promised reward, instead of placing the blame where it belongs—on our own disobedience—we immediately "lose faith" in the promise.

Miss Bouton's little Christmas sketch fits in here most beautifully, and though we may not always have such a material and immediate answer to our faith and trust as did her heroine, we may be sure that with perfect confidence in God promises we shall find the growth toward the ideal life easier of accomplishment and in so seeking for the Kingdom of Heaven we need have no fear but that "all else" will be added unto us.

A Good Suggestion.

E. J. C., comes in this New Year with another of her excellent letters.

We do not often realize what a blessing it is to have good teeth until we lose a few or suffer because we have neglected to give them proper care. While a dentist can supply those which will be better than none, the substitute will not compare with the ones provided by nature.

The handsomest woman loses much of her attraction if she has poor teeth, and very plain features are redeemed from ugliness by those that are white, even and well cared for. There are comparatively few people who do care properly for their teeth and so the number of dentists increases and all do a thriving business.

Nature never intended that we should use our teeth as nut-crackers. A gentleman who has an exceptionable good set told me that he had never lost but two, and that was owing to his using them to crack hazel-nuts when he was a boy. The teeth should be brushed after every meal with a soft, elastic brush.

An excellent tooth wash is made by putting two drachms each of powdered borax and tincture of myrrh in a gill of hot water; when cold add two drachms of eau de cologne and bottle for use. A few drops of this on the brush when caring for the teeth will not only clain and whiten them, but will sweeten and perfume the breach.

To make a good tooth powder, mix two ounces precipitate of chalk, one ounce powdered borax and one ounce powdered soap. Use twice a week in connection with the wash.

Clean teeth are a mark of refinement that never escapes the eye of the observer. Many persons can trace the beginning of decay in their teeth to carelessness in the administration of medicine containing iron, and other powerful drugs. When such are necessary, they should be diluted in water and taken through a glass tube, or a straw. With this precaution followed by a thorough rinsing of the mouth there would be very little danger.

With small children care should be taken to remove all bits of food from the teeth with a soft cloth and the child taught to use a brush as soon as possible. If more attention were paid to the first teeth, there would not be so many toothless children between the first and second dentition and the second teeth would be more perfect and regular.

In order to make the Cozy Corner, and indeed, the whole household page as nearly perfect as possible, the readers of the Weekly Blade are invited to send suggestions, telling in what ways, in their estimation, it could be made more interesting and helpful. Write frankly and freely and give us the benefit of your ideas and experience, and, when possible, these will be accepted and acted upon. As in every family it requires the united thoughts and efforts of each member to make the perfect home, so in the great Blade family, we want to know the desire of each and how it is thought that desire can best be fulfilled. Let us hear from all.

Entertainments For Winter Evenings.

As promised last week, the answers are here given to "How Some People Ate," in order of the questions—associate, subordinate, delicate, invigorate, imitate, elevate, delegate, candidate, procrastinate, exaggerate, terminate.

John J. Knowlton, a 12-year-old boy from Indiana, sends to The Blade this description of a game which he says is "lots of fun." It is called:

MAKING YOUR WILL.

"All of the players are seated in a circle, but not too close together. Every one has a slip of paper and a pencil and, first of all, write the name of something belonging to themselves, or something they wish was theirs. Then they fold the paper over this and pass the slip to the one who sits at their right hand, who writes the name of some person present, and again folds the paper and passes it to the next. Keep on in this way, one writing the name of some article and the next writing the name of a person, until the paper is full, and then someone reads these wills. The first thing written is willed to the first person whose name is on that paper and it makes lots and lots of fun, because no one knows who is to have the thing he writes down.

"At our house, one time, someone wrote 'a set of false teeth' and the next one wrote the minister's name and we all laughed at him to think he was to have such a present.

"One of my brothers wrote his own name as something he wanted to will away, and the next person wrote the name of a girl my brother likes well, and everybody laughed at them, but all the same they are going to be married next spring because she said she had to take whatever was willed to her. There were a good many funny things willed to the folks who were there, and I think everybody will find this a real good game."

The editor thanks John J. for this letter and would like to have other readers of The Blade who know of nice games send them along.

For a church fair a very pleasant and profitable entertainment is called:

A "B. L. & O." PARTY.

Though this title may suggest the name of a well known railroad, it only means a banana, lemon and orange party and is one of the prettiest forms of a "color party."

The rooms should be draped with the three shades of yellow presented by the fruit, and white draperies of lace, or some very sheer goods over the yellow. Large parasols of paper in the shades of yellow and white are suspended above the tables where the refreshments or the articles for sale are placed. Depending from the ribs of these and fastened by yellow ribbons are specimens of the fruit. On one table are baskets and piles of fruit to be sold in quantities or singly; on another table are articles made of yellow paper, such as mats, flowers, lamp-shades, fancy boxes, etc., and more elaborate and expensive things made of silk, chamois, or other material may be on sale, always having the color scheme preserved.

For the refreshments, serve cakes, creams, and every possible form of eatables and drinkables that can be made from the three fruits. A tree with the branches hung with "imported" fruit in the form of card boxes made in the shape of a lemon, orange, or banana, covered with colored cambric and containing some little gift costing ten or fifteen cents, will readily sell for twenty-five cents apiece. To those who buy the fruit programs of the evening's entertainment, printed or written on orange colored cards and decorated with designs of fruit can be presented as souvenirs of the occasion.

This idea of an entertainment can be carried out in any way and with any fruit or flower desired.

Appropriate thoughts for the New Year come from "Boadicea," Oklahoma.

From the beginning of our lives till their close, we are constantly learning, either good things or bad, and while many we learn would not be classed with the really bad, still they are of no permanent value, and should not be allowed to occupy our thoughts to the exclusion of something better.

The best way of securing good, solid food for the mind is to take a college education, if possible; if this cannot be accomplished, any person who will, can follow the course of study at home with much advantage. A college training will teach application and self-control. It will broaden one intellectually, deepen the perceptive powers, impart clearer, better and higher views and so increase our enjoyment of life.

Such an education gives refinement and instils a love [illegible]

It fires the ambition, creating a desire for higher mental, physical and spiritual attainment, and a disciplined mind will be capable of accomplishing that which it sets out to do. "Masters of thought" is what all great men and women have been, and what you may become by the aid of a good education.

Knowledge is the stepping stone to wealth, power and fame. Through education, men are prepared to take their places in the various fields of the world, and the better it is, the higher the place possible.

Not only is an education necessary for the merchant, the bookkeeper, the lawyer, doctor, or clergyman, but to the farmer it is inestimable. By means of it he is not only better able to obtain the best possible results from his farm, but in the many hours of leisure that come to him at certain seasons of the year, he can find pleasure in reading a good book at his own fireside, instead of looking for it in the company of the ignorant and idle men who congregate about the stove in the village store.

Educated and thinking men and women there will always be a demand in any kind of work, and the world grows better in proportion as these increase in numbers.

It has been a long time since we have been favored with a visit from our "Egyptian Friend," and he is very welcome.

"Egypian Friend," Illinois. Dear M. G. R.'s, in answer to the question sent some time ago by "Hornett," permit me to make this suggestion: As the long winter evenings are at hand, when we shall have to stay in doors much of the time, if Miss Prudence will suggest some simple subject and let us try our hands at writing poetry for the amusement—and possible benefit—of the circle, I think we can make it both pleasant and profitable. We tried the plan in our school, and it was a decided success. I enclose a sample of the work we have done:

AUTUMN.

Oh, Autumn! Thou queen of the seasons,
I love thee with all of my heart;
'Tis with joy again that I greet thee,
And hope thou wilt never depart.

From the dust and the heat of the Summer
Thou bringest such blessed relief;
Thy days are so calm, bright and lovely,
Oh, why should they be made so brief?

Perhaps they are so to remind us
That life is but short at its best,
That beyond and before and above us
Alone is perfection and rest.

Thy days are days of true pleasure,
Thy nights are nights of sweet rest,
Of all of the seasons, Queen Autumn,
Thou art, for me, far the best.

At the touch of thy magical finger,
Bright colors begin to unfold,
The roadsides, the fields and the forests

Seem transformed into pure gold.
May the hand of Divine Love so lead us,
As the close of life's Summer draws near,
And life's Autumn is dawning upon us,
The gold of our lives may appear.

This certainly would be a very pleasant way of employing one's time, and Miss Prudence will be glad to hear from all who can thus woo the muse. As it would seem a difficult task to write poetry to order, the Chaperone will leave the subject for each to choose for himself—and herself—for we have poets among the girls as well as the boys, and any who are able to write upon any subject, may take—

THE BLADE M. G. R.

Now, let us see what pretty things will be said of this very familiar subject. Make them short.

Banner Puzzler

For December.

W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a celebrated Arctic explorer, born in Philadelphia, February 3, 1820, entered Virginia University in 1836, afterwards studied medicine, and entered the navy as a surgeon, visiting in that capacity, China, India, the East Indies, and, under leave of absence, Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Western Europe. In May, 1850, he commenced his Arctic career, and in the spring of 1853, was again sent out as commander of the second Grinnell expedition, in which he achieved important results. On his return in the autumn of 1855, he received gold medals from the English queen, from the Royal Geographical society of London, from Congress and from the New York legislature. He died in Havana, February 16, 1857.

CLEO DAVIS.

2—HALF-WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1—A son of Elphaz.
2—A tower in the wilderness.
3—A small horse.
4—A p ace in the border of Moab.
5—A consonant.

C. M. B.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Sold a farm for $6,375.00 and gained as much per cent as it cost. What did it cost?

(Explanation of the phrase "as much per cent." If a cow cost $20.00 and the gain in selling is as much per cent as the cost, then the selling price would be $20. Plus 1 equals 2d. (2d×20 per cent equals 4, then 20 plus 4 equals 24.)

W. P. E.

4—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in snow, but not in sleet;
My second's in fire, but not in heat;
My third is in wind, but not in gale;
My fourth is in "sheet," but not in sail;
My fifth is in lively, but not in gay;
My sixth is in linger, but not in stay;
My whole brings mirth to the "upper classes,"
But oftentimes hunger and cold to "the masses."

L. U. C.

5—QUERY.

Who was called "The Alexander of the North"?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"How happy is he born or taught,
Who weveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill"?

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of January 2.

1.—Franz Karl Achard.
2.—"Man lives without friends,
We may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."
(See Chat.)
3.—$9.00.
4.—Words forming half-square: Adina, Dodo, Ida, No, A.
5.—The battle between the "Monitor" and the "Virginia."
6.—Rufus Choate said:
"We, John Bull's colonies, have no party that does not carry the flag, and step to the music of the Union."

Chat.

As the problem given by Indiana in the Column of the 2nd is exactly similar to the one given to-day, the solution is withheld until the pupils have solved the second problem.

This similarity only goes to prove how "great minds run in the same channel of thought."

W. P. E. recited twice to-day, and Marley Cranford dropped in to leave a new Arithmetical, which will be presented to the class shortly.

In criticising the answer given to a recent problem of Marley Cranford W. P. E. says: The answer as given is incorrect. Mr. Cranford in dividing 1005.312 by 172.788 gives 5.08 ft. as the quotient (the circumference of the small end of frustum) whereas it is, or should be, 5 and 9-11 ft., the exact circumference; then 5 and 9-11, divided by 3.1416, equals 1.852 ft. nearly, the small end of frustum; reducing the decimal to inches we have 1 ft. 10.25 in. nearly, the diameter required.

The Making of an American

This is the significant title of the story of a life still in its prime, told in the form of an autobiography by Mr. Jacob A. Riis. The name of Mr. Riis has become nationally familiar through his former books by which he inspired and gave force to a great reformatory movement.

It is good to be introduced in such a friendly, good-natured way into the intimate companionship of a past which is filled with struggles, disappointments,

and final triumphs, the last secured by rare pluck and courage in the face of many odds. The author has told about these things in a chatty, conversational fashion, which places the reader at once at his ease, as if he were a listener. This attitude takes away any disposition to find the personal pronoun overabundant, as has been somewhere rather captiously suggested. Indeed, one cannot help asking such critics, what would you? It is an autobiography of a man who created his own career and therefore would fail of its purpose if it contained less of the personal element. The writer has simply revealed himself frankly and openly, and this revealment is one of the greatest charms of the book.

As a little Danish boy, in his native town of Ribe, standing upon a wooden bridge spanning the Nibs river, he commences the story of his experiences. The scene and the movement are important because then and there begins what has proven to be the strongest influence of his life. It is true, "the bridge is long since gone. The grass-grown lane that knew our romping feet leads nowhere now. But in my memory it is all as it was that day nearly forty years ago, and it is always summer there. The bees are droning among the forget-me-nots that grew along the shore, and the swans arch their necks in the limpid stream. The clatter of the mill-wheel down at the dam comes up with drowsy hum; the sweet smells of meadow and field are in the air. On the bridge a boy and girl have met."

The girl was the Elizabeth, who in later days became his wife, and if the history of his love for her is given to us with the same freedom as he uses in speaking of his affection for his father and mother, it is because he knows that its budding and flowering held him true to his best impulses through many trying situations. It is a pretty story told without reserve, and shows some characteristics of the man as does nothing else in the narrative.

Mr. Riis passes rapidly over his boyhood, during which he was learning the trade of a carpenter, to the time when he set sail for New York, arriving there in the spring of 1870. Then begins his struggle for existence, looking always for work, but often without the money to buy meals or lodging. Once, driven to desperation by the impossibility of getting steady employment at his trade, he tried coal mining, and the story of his one day's experience in the "bowels of the mountain" makes one think with pity of those who spend lifetimes in such labor. As the day wore on, the darkness and silence grew more and more oppressive, and when suddenly a part of the roof above himself and his companions fell down, knocking the lamps from their hats, and compelling them to grope their way in the blackness to the light, he resolved that never again would he, of his own volition, leave the outside world with its wondrous beauty, its many attractions.

"The last stretch of the way we ran, holding each other's hands as though we were not men and miners, but two frightened children in the dark.

"As we emerged from the damp gap in the mountain side, the sunset was upon the hills. Peaceful sounds came up from the valley where the shadows lay deep. Gangs of men were going home from the day's toil to their evening rest. It seemed to me that I had been dead and had come back to life. The world was never so wondrous fair. My companion stood looking out over the landscape with hungry eyes. Neither of us spoke, but when the last gleam had died out in the window of the stone church we went straight to the company's store and gave up our picks. I have never set foot in a coal mine since, and have not the least desire to do so."

Mr. Riis often draws such striking and contrasting pictures as this which amply compensate for the few lapses in his English. The latter are due, without question, to his foreign birth and education. For the most part his use of the language is strong, often picturesque, so that an occasional awkward expression demands no severe criticism.

It was wonderful persistence and courage that sent him for six years from one occupation to another in his effort to find the right one. Sometimes as a day laborer, again as a carpenter, anon a lecturer, then hunting muskrats for their skins, again a traveling salesman, and finally a journalist, his energy seems never to have flagged. And then came the happy time when the way opened for him to go back to Denmark for Elizabeth. It is a pretty and pathetic story which he tells of his home arrival, his betrothal and his marriage. It concludes thus:

"The old town turned out to the last man and woman, and crowded the Dunkirke on that March day, twenty-five years ago when I bore her home my bride. From earliest morning the street that led to 'the Castle' had seen a strange procession of poor and aged women pass, carrying flowers grown in window-gardens in the scant sunlight of the long Northern winter * * * They were pensioners on her mother's bounty, bringing their gifts to the friend who was going away."

The remainder of the volume is taken up with the history of his struggle for the betterment of the slums. Returning with his wife to New York, after a short time he began his career as a reporter in Mulberry street, where he found his life work. And work full of struggles, of hardship, and often of danger it proved, for he had Mulberry street against him. There the ten years' war began, but it was a war that has brought many changed conditions where they were most needed.

Eleven years ago, Mr. Riis published the volume, How the Other Half Lives, which made New York breathless with its exposure of the vileness existing in its very heart. Written from the standpoint of absolute knowledge, none could doubt its truth, and reading his account of the stress under which it was written, we cannot wonder at the sensation that it created. It is a strong, virile book.

The publication of this volume brought better times to the hard working author. It was followed speedily by The Children of the Poor, and about this time Theodore Roosevelt came into his life, to help on the work lying so near to his heart. These are most interesting chapters.

The Making of An American is a book that is both thrilling and absorbing, for in giving the history of his outer life, the author has shown to a great extent his inner self—that self which has made him see in the "other half" an army of unfortunates who had need of a brother such as he has proved himself to be, to bring now conditions into their dreary, degraded lives. It is a book which should receive a hearty welcome, because of its intrinsic interest and also that it is the work of a true "American."

The volume contains a fine portrait of Mr. Riis and numerous illustrations. It is published in excellent style by the Macmillan Company, New York.

Black Mammy.

If Father tells me no, I can't.
And says he means it too,
So run and find my blocks and things,
Or something nice to do.
Why, then I tease, and tease and tease,
Till he gets awful mad
And says do anything I please
But whine and be so bad.

When Mother tells me Neddy, dear,
Can't have that, darling pet,
Can have new books and too-too cars
If only I won't fret,
Of course I cry, and cry, and cry,
Until she's scared I'm sick.
And then she tells me yes, I can,
And gives it to me quick.

But if Black Mammy says I can't,
Why, then's the time I know
'Twon't help a bit to kick or scream
Or pout or puff or blow;
'Cause Mammy laughs, and laughs, and laughs,
Until she gets me cross.
And says, "You Albert Edward Smith,
You ain't nobody's boss."
—Augusta Kortrecht, in the Woman's Home Companion.

LADDIE

Lake Champlain was frozen over, and the skaters who had gathered for a good time were cutting fancy figures in the ice, when a dog came running across the lake as fast as his feet would carry him.

He was a large and beautiful collie, but his coat, which was different from that of any collie ever seen in that locality, was of a bluish gray, just the color of a Maltese kitten. That he was a dog of fine pedigree could be seen at a glance by the skaters who gathered around him, for his neck was encircled by the pure white collar that marks the genuine collie. A white ruff came over each shoulder and met the frill that covered his chest.

LADDIE AT CHURCH

His slender pews were white, and his silky coat was so long that it waved about as the wind swept by. His tail was like a drooping plume, and only just escaped the ground as he walked. His brown eyes were keen, yet gentle, and his countenance wore an expression of wisdom.

Whenever a hand reached out to touch his leather collar, the dog braced back on the tee and displayed a row of gleaming white teeth. Not until a small boy approached him did he display any willingness to be friendly, but when this boy spoke the collie looked up with an air that said as plainly as words, "Yes, I'll go with you," and wagged his tail joyously. The question of ownership was thus decided for the time at least, and, slipping his skate strap through the dog's collar, the boy led his willing captive home. The dog was immediately named Laddie.

The first night in his new home he insisted on passing in a dark corner under the kitchen table. The next morning he came out to eat his breakfast, and by schooltime he had become acquainted with the boy's small sister, and showed an inclination to tug at the rope fastened to her sled. He was a strong dog and it required only a few days' training to teach him to wear a little harness and trot off to school with the sled every morning.

When Sunday came it was decided to take Laddie to church, as an experiment, and see if he would stay quietly in the vestry. He trotted after the carriage until he reached the church, where he declined to be caught. Instead, he walked right through the church door, and, going up the aisle, stretched himself comfortably on the carpet at the foot of the pulpit, and laid his pointed nose on his front paws with an air of finality that said he meant to stay there. He would not even glance in the direction of the family pew, and ignored all the frantic signals made to him. The family had not yet become sufficiently well acquainted with Laddie to know whether it would be safe to attempt to take him away forcibly, and as the minister went calmly on with the service Laddie was allowed to remain, although many reproachful glances were cast his way by his friends. It was feared that Laddie might howl at the hymns, but fortunately he seemed to like music, and his face wore a pleased expression when the organ was played.

As the service drew to a close, Laddie was observed to be watching the family out of the corner of his eye, although his head remained motionless. After the people left the church, Laddie rejoined his friends, and scampered after the carriage, giving loud barks of joy. It was one of Laddie's failings that he dearly loved the sound of his own voice, and made the most of every opportunity to make himself heard.

At a family gathering that evening, it was decided that Laddie should never again be permitted to accompany the family to church, but should be locked up during that hour. While his conduct was being discussed, Laddie was basking in front of the open fire, watching the glowing logs with a pensive air.

"He understood what was said that evening," lamented a member of the family on the following Sunday, for when churchtime came Laddie was not to be found.

With many misgivings the family entered the church, and there was Laddie at his post in front of the pulpit, apparently enjoying a needed rest after his long tramp. Many attempts were made to prevent the dog from attending church, but they all failed.

As everyone in the village loved Laddie, it was decided to indulge him in the matter of going to church, and his presence came to be looked upon as a matter of course.

As spring advanced, Laddie went on long walks with the boy into the woods, where the brooks held speckled trout. Laddie enjoyed these tramps, and when he saw the fishing tackle being gathered on the table, the dog would go to the front stoop and wait there. Once or twice an attempt was made to leave Laddie at home, but he was not to be diverted from his purpose, and before the woods were reached Laddie would come bounding up in a hilarious state of glee, and later would trot quietly after the boy. He even refrained from barking up at the squirrels, who, at other times, he would chase up into the trees. But occasionally Laddie would suffer from what the family called "lapses of conscience," and on these occasions, instead of keeping away from the brook, he would walk into some pool where the fishing was especially good, and splash around until he had frightened the fish away from that vicinity for the day.

Although Laddie was fed on two meals a day, consisting of oatmeal and milk in the morning and vegetable soup with bread for dinner, he was always prowling against a possible famine by burying any old bones he might find. For the safe-keeping of each bone he would dig a small hole with his white paws, and after the bone was safely in, he would smooth the earth over it again to deceive any dog who might look for his treasure. He usually finished by lying down on the earth and rolling over it to flatten it better.

When it was necessary to give Laddie a bath, a carbolic soap, almost odorless, was used, as it kept his coat glossy. After the first few baths, the family learned that it would be necessary to shut Laddie in the house for some hours after washing, for when he had been carefully groomed and a wide blue satin ribbon tied in a large bow on top of his collar, he would walk out and look for a puddle to roll in. Nearly all collies have this trait, and in all his ways Laddie was just a typical dog of his breed.

One day a letter was received by the family from a man in Vermont, to whom Laddie had originally been shipped from a western home, and from whom he had run away immediately upon his arrival. That the writer was the lawful owner was beyond question, and as he would not consider any offer of money for the dog, Laddie was shipped to him, amid loud lamentations from the children.

Laddie's bright presence was missed keenly every day, and two weeks had passed, during which his loss had been mourned as if he had died, when the first snow of that winter began to fall. The boy was on his way to the barn to see that all the animals were sheltered from the cold, when a gray figure crept up to him, and, after a vain attempt to lick his hand, lay down at his feet.

Laddie had come back. He had returned with the ice and the snow, but he bore little resemblance to the beautiful dog who had been sent away. Even his shaggy coat did not hide the fact that grief had caused his graceful form to fall away, and his eyes had become dulled with hopeless longing.

Every luxury had been provided for him in the household where he declined to remain, but they had been unable to give the one thing that he pined for—the companionship of those he loved. The good things of this world could not buy his affection, and luxurious surroundings presented no attractions if they were not shared by the owner he had chosen.

"No one will ever love me more truly than you do, Laddie," said the boy, as the family gathered around the returned wanderer, for they all knew about the efforts that had been made to win Laddie's affections away from his chosen friends.

There were no more difficulties in the way of keeping Laddie now, as the family whom he had again left saw that if kept away from his friends any longer he would do as many a collie does under the same conditions, simply die of a broken heart.

With the passing of time, Laddie's beauty returned, and he became the admiration and sometimes the terror of the countryside.

For a long time after his home coming he was petted and made so much of by the family that he soon took it for granted that he might do as he pleased, and that he had never dared to do before. And to this very day he is a spoiled dog. The best chair in the house is his resting place, where he passes a great deal of his time. He does not bother now to bury bones, because he puts them under the piano in the parlor, and never sleeps in the kitchen any more, but shares the boys' room, lying across the mat by the door.

One of his latest tricks is to go to the postoffice, one mile away, to get the mail every morning. He carries a little basket by the handle passed through his mouth, and when the letters are put in he knows full well that some dainty for himself goes in at the same time, to be eaten when he reaches home.—New York

I do not know
Where falls the seed that I have tried to sow
With greatest care.
But I shall know
The meaning of each waiting hour below,
Sometime, somewhere!
—F. C. Browning

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$3.20
FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.
Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.
226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.
305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Ed.

PORTO RICO.

Affairs There Are Prosperous -- The Revision of Laws.

New York, Jan. 13.—L. S. Rowe, chairman of the law revision commission of Porto Rico, arrived to-day from San Juan on the steamship Ponce. The codes prepared by this commission are being made the main object of discussion at the session of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, which opened on the first of January.

Speaking of the work of the session, Mr. Rowe said:

"The attitude of the legislative assembly towards the codes submitted by the commission demonstrates the widespread desire to secure, as far as possible, the full benefit of American institutions. The Foraker act continued in force all the Spanish laws until amended or repealed by the local legislative assembly. This work of amendment has been taken up with great earnestness. The codes which the legislative assembly is now considering will bring the legal system of Porto Rico into close harmony with the general principles of laws prevailing in the states and territories of the Union, and will, to that extent, encourage the influx of American capital to the island.

"The feeling of buoyancy which now prevails throughout Porto Rico, stands in marked contrast with the depression of two years ago. The improvement of the credit of the municipalities, as shown by the San Juan loan, will enable the cities and towns to undertake much needed improvement in drainage, water supply and sanitation. A final element of strength is added to the situation by the fact that both political parties have come to the support of the administration. At the banquet recently tendered Governor Hunt, the leaders of both parties pledged their support in the efforts for the advancement of the common interests of the island."

WRECK IN A TUNNEL.

New York, Jan. 8.—Two local trains bound for New York, one from South Norwalk, the other from White Plains, crashed together in the smoke-clouded Park-avenue tunnel of the New York Central line, early to-day. Seventeen persons were killed and forty injured. Of the latter 12 were seriously injured. The engineer and fireman of the White Plains local and a tower man were arrested. District Attorney Jerome visited the wreck and will personally direct an investigation.

The shock of the collision was plainly heard by people passing on Park avenue above the tunnel. Several of them ran to give the alarm. In 10 minutes everybody at police and fire headquarters was at work organizing relief to be sent to the spot.

The response of the police and fire departments to the call was prompt, and within an incredibly short time, nearly 800 firemen, ambulance surgeons and train men were in the smoke and steam-filled tunnel, working desperately to get the bodies of the dead and the wounded passengers from the wrecked train. Above the scene of death on the driveway on both sides of the tunnel were long rows of ambulances, fire engines and hook and ladder companies.

M'KINLEY DAY.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11.—There is every evidence that McKinley day, January 29, will be remembered in every state and territory of the Union. Information received at the national headquarters of the McKinley Memorial association, is that the several governors are earnestly in sympathy with the proposal made by Governor Nash and Judge Day to set apart by proclamation McKinley's birthday as a day of offering to the memorial fund.

In Youngstown the employes of the Ohio branch of the United States Steel corporation, are responding to the request from the national committee in charge of the subscription, and before all of the subscriptions are in the fund raised in the works will be considerably over $1,000 and may be $1,500.

HIS OLD REGIMENT.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 8.—The members of the Twenty-third Ohio Regimental organization have started a subscription list for contributions to the McKinley memorial fund. This was McKinley's own regiment. The headquarters of the organization are in Cleveland, but the survivors are scattered all over the country. Already subscriptions have been received from Texas.

A letter was received yesterday by Secretary Ritchie, which stated that the Americans residing in Buenos Ayres had started a subscription to the McKinley memorial.

MASON AND DIXON LINE.

Hanover, Pa., Jan. 13.—The surveyors employed jointly by the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland to correct the boundary line as first established by Mason and Dixon, have proceeded with their work as far as Germany township, Adams county, Pa. They report that many of the stones are displaced. The surveyors found one used as a door sill in a dwelling, another in a church, others lying down and some at a considerable distance from the original places. All these stones will be secured and re-set in their proper places.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Board of Trustees to Manage His Ten-Million Donation.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Official announcement was made yesterday of the board of trustees of the Carnegie institution, which has been incorporated here under the $10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie. The only indication as to the form of the gift is that it will be in 5 per cent bonds. This is referred to in a single sentence as follows:

"It is the purpose of Mr. Carnegie to tranfer $10,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds to the board of trustees for the purposes above mentioned."

The announcement was made in the form of a statement given ont by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the incorporators, in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Carnegie. The statement says:

"In the development of his plans, Mr. Carnegie has consulted with a number of gentlemen in different parts of the country, including the seats of universities and other scientific institutions, and particularly with Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Dr. John S. Billings, Dr. Charles D. Walcott and Hon. Carroll D. Wright."

The board of trustees elected by the incorporators to carry out the purposes of the institution as indicated, is as follows:

Ex-officio:
The President of the United States.
The president of the United States Senate.
The speaker of the House of Representatives.
The secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
The president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Trustees:
1—Grover Cleveland, New Jersey.
2—John S. Billings, New York.
3—William N. Frew, Philadelphia.
4—Lyman S. Gage, Illinois.
5—Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland.
6—John Hay, District of Columbia.
7—Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey.
8—Henry L. Higginson, Massachusetts.
9—Henry Hitchcock, Missouri.
10—Charles L. Hutchison, Illinois.
11—William Lindsay, Kentucky.
12—Seth Low, New York.
13—Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania.
14—D. O. Mills, California.
15—S. Weir Mitchell, Pennsylvania.
16—W. W. Morrow, California.
17—Elihu Root, New York.
18—John C. Spooner, Wisconsin.
19—Andrew D. White, New York.
20—Edward W. White, Louisiana.
21—Charles D. Walcott, District of Columbia.
22—Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia.

The board of trustees will meet to organize and elect officers in the office of the secretary of state on January 29.

Mr. Carnegie's purpose, as stated by himself in requesting the various trustees to become members of the board, is as follows:

"It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution which, with the cooperation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encourage investigation, research and discovery; encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students whenever and wherever found inside or outside of schools, properly qualified to profit thereby."

INJURED IN COLLISION.

Rome, Ga., Jan. 13.—As a result of a collision between a passenger train and a freight train on the Southern railway, at an early hour yesterday morning, near Reeves station, 20 miles north of Rome, Mme. Lillian Nordica, the singer, was injured; her accompanist, E. Romaine Simmons, sustained a bruised hand, an engineer was killed and three other employes of the road were injured.

Mme. Nordica's car was attached to the rear of the passenger train. When the collision occurred, Mme. Nordica was alseep in the private state room of the car. The sudden jar threw her from her berth to the floor. It is understood that she sustained a badly bruised shoulder and the muscles of her neck are said to have been strained. Dr. Cardlington, the Southern railway's surgeon here, was immediately summoned and attended the singer. Mr. Simmons, her accompanyist, sustained injuries to his right hand.

Heart Disease

Ninety Per Cent of It Really Caused by Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogastric, and when the stomach falls to properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble, and, in fact, frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U. S. P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug, but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely known and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

CONSUMPTION PREVENTED AND CURED

FOUR MARVELOUS FREE REMEDIES

To block the onset of consumption is admirable; to stop the hand of death by arresting its ravages and restoring to health those attacked is glorious victory for the common good. The four great **free remedies** of the eminent scientist physician, Dr. Slocum, do both.

The rare liberality of this specialist, in placing his preventive and curative preparations—**free of cost**—in the hands of threatened and afflicted humanity, accounts largely for the fact stated in the recent U. S. Government Reports that the **deaths** from Consumption last year were **fewer** by more than 40,000 than during 1890. What an army of people annually saved by advanced medical science!

The **main secret** of this happy result rests in the fact that hosts of people predisposed to Consumption, as well as those already in the grasp of the disease, availed themselves of Dr. Slocum's universal, **free distribution** of his effective remedies.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM LECTURING TO PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS ON MODERN SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

The unrivalled merit of these four remedies is based upon their four wonderful properties:—**Germicidal, Corrective, Tonic and Tissue Building.**

They fortify the system against any wasting disease; they are the bulwarks Consumption cannot successfully storm to invade the human body; they form the sheet anchor of the Consumptive's hopes; their use means the prevention and cure of not only Consumption, but **divers distinct diseases** of wasting tendencies.

The Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the best builder of human tissues known.

The Expectorant is unrivalled in curative qualities.

The tonic strengthens; does not stimulate.

The Ozojell cure for Catarrh is a great local remedy and never fails.

They may be used singly or in combination.

No one with consumptive tendencies, on the down grade with actual Consumption, afflicted with Catarrh, Bronchitis on the effects of Pneumonia, Pleurisy, etc., or suffering the debilitating effects of any abnormal condition, should for a moment delay sending for these scientific and **positively free** preparations.

WRITE THE DOCTOR.

To obtain these four **free** preparations that have never yet failed to cure, all you have to do is to write to

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St., New York,

and all tour free remedies will be at once sent to you direct from his great laboratories, with full directions and instructions for their use.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—**When writing the Doctor, please mention the Toledo Weekly Blade, giving express and postoffice address, and greatly oblige.**

VON BUELOW'S TALK

In the Reichstag Has Stirred Up Things in England.

London, Jan. 9.—The stinging rebuke administered to Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, by Chancellor Von Buelow, in the reichstag at Berlin yesterday, for the references in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25 last, to the conduct of the German army in the war with France, 1870-71, has caused intense and widespread irritation here, and has markedly increased the bitterness of the Anglo-German discord. The St. James Gazette, which calls Count Von Buelow a "swaggering Pharisee," says:

"His offensive speech has brought the growing irritation between the two countries into a dangerous sphere, and the kaiser's telegram of six years ago was not more disastrous to mutual good relations than the studied affront on a British statesman who is trusted by the country, and, through him, on the country itself. Our attitude of easy tolerance is no longer compatible with our dignity as a nation. Even if Von Buelow had been the head of a republican ministry dependent for its life on fickle popular opinion there would have been little excuse for his gross perversion of facts and breach of international comity."

The St. James Gazette concludes with the expression of belief that the "pharisaical impertinence of the German press is profoundly distasteful to the kaiser, who is manfully striving to stem the torrent which is bearing his empire towards the Niagara of disaster," and warns Germany that "both eastward and westward of her there are menaces which hold her armed to the teeth in sleepless vigilance, and when the expected catastrophe in Southeastern Europe leaves her alone between the upper and nether millstone she may bitterly regret the loss of the good will of this country which she is now flinging away with both hands."

ALL-WATER ROUTES.

London, Jan. 11.—One of the most important of American commercial enterprises in Europe has just culminated here. It consists in the securing of all-water routes for American cargoes of grain and other commodities from inland ports in the United States to inland ports in Europe, and embraces the purchase by American capital of several British and other canals.

Frank W. Hawley, vice president of the Erie Canal Traction company, has been on this side several months quietly securing concessions for the operation of European canals by electricity. The Erie concern to-day secured control of about 5,000 miles of canals in England and on the continent. As a result cargoes will shortly be shipped on the same bill of lading from Duluth, Minn., to Brussels, Bruges, Ghent and Cologne, and later to many points in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy.

At the forthcoming session of parliament the British legislators will be asked to grant permission for the erection of central power stations for the propulsion of traffic on at least two British canals. These will be operated with American capital, although their control will nominally remain in British hands.

DOWAGER IS BOSS.

Pekin, Jan. 10.—The dowager empress of China has asserted her complete supremacy by granting an audience in the most sacred hall in the forbidden city. The rules of the dynasty forbid women from entering this hall, and the dowager empress has never before violated its sanctity.

The emperor will receive the foreign diplomats in this hall. Officials believe the dowager empress to be paving the way to be present upon this occasion in order to prevent any communication between the diplomats and the emperor, except under her censorship.

The dowager empress is preparing to send letters to the ministers of the foreign powers here expressing her desire for the maintenance of friendly relations and her willingness to receive advice in audience.

Progressive Chinese officials explain that the dowager empress disapproved of "Boxerism," that her wishes in this matter were overruled and that her edicts were garbled.

Bridge Let Train Through.

Rome, Jan. 13.—While a train carrying workmen to repair a suspension bridge near Brindisi was passing over it, the bridge collapsed and the train yas precipitated into the River Callareges. Several men were killed and injured.

AFTER VON BUELOW

Joseph Chamberlain Answered the German's Criticisms.

London, Jan. 13.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, in speaking at Birmingham Saturday night, made a sharp and characteristic rejoinder to the criticisms showered upon him in the German reichstag during the last week, especially to Count von Buelow. He said that he was aware that in some quarters this criticism was attributed to the "indiscreet oratory of the colonial secretary."

"What I have said," continued the secretary, "I have said. I withdraw nothing. I qualify nothing. I defend nothing. As I read history, no British minister has ever served his country faithfully and at the same time been popular abroad. I therefore make allowance for foreign criticism.

"I will not follow the example that has been set me. I do not want to give lessons to a foreign minister—and I will not accept any at his hands. I am responsible only to my sovereign and my countrymen.

"I do not depreciate the importance of the good will of foreign nations, but there is something more important. It is the affection and confidence of our kinsfolk across the sea. Even our great losses in the war that has been forced upon us have brought in their train one blessing of infinite and lasting importance. That war has enabled the British empire to find itself and has shown to all whom it may concern that if ever again we have, as in the past, to fight for our existence against the world in arms, we will be supported by the sons of Britain in every quarter of the globe."

KOREA'S EMBEZZLERS.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 13.—Mail advices from Seoul, Korea, via Yokohama, are to the effect that the checking of the government receipts from taxes and internal revenue reveals the astonishing fact that not less than 10,000,000 yen have been embezzled by government officials during the last six years.

Ye Yo Yok, minister of finance, advised the emperor to pass sentences of death on all officials who had embezzled over 2,000 yen. The emperor's sanction was given over three weeks ago, and wholesale executions will soon take place. Eighty officials are implicated, many of whom have already been arrested.

Among those condemned is Cho Pyng Jik an ex-premier.

The officials under arrest claim that the money taken by them was in payment for salaries or expenses incurred.

CHOATE BID ADIEU.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Ambassador Choate was a caller on the President today. He will sail for England on Wednesday. He said that his visit to the White House was merely to pay his respects to the President and bid him goodbye.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

Paris, Jan. 9.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has made inquiries in official quarters regarding the development of the attitude of France towards Venezuela. He learns that Frenchmen having claims against Venezuela are urging their government to adopt coercive measures.

It can be positively said that whatever action France may take will be absolutely independent of that of Germany, with which country there will be no co-operation.

FROM NIUCHWANG.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Secretary Long received the following cablegram to-day from Commander Edward D. Barry, of the gunboat Vicksburg, in answer to the department's inquiry regarding the recently reported clash at Niuchwang between sailors of the Vicksburg and Russian soldiers:

"Ying Kan (no date)—Secretary Navy, Washington: Nothing serious; crew orderly. (Signed.) BARRY."

VENUS IS BRILLIANT.

Nice, France, Jan. 13.—M. Giacobini, the chief astronomer of the Nice observatory, reports that at 7 o'clock last evening after moonset, the brilliancy of Venus was so intense as to cast shadows on the walls. This is the first time this phenomenon has been observed.

To Bring Prince Henry.

Wilhelmshaven, Germany, Jan. 13. — The imperial yact Hohenzollern will sail for New York Jan. 18. The band of the Second Naval division will go to the United States on board the Emperor's yacht.

DRAINAGE CANAL.

Project to Make It a Water Connection Between Lakes and Gulf.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The project of giving a national aspect to the Chicago drainage canal, making it a link in water connection between the great lakes and the gulf, was considered today by the House committee on rivers and harbors. Two delegations from Chicago were present, one including the officers of the sanitary district interested in this larger project and another headed by Ex-Representative Adams, of Chicago, who appeared in advocacy of improved navigation facilities, including turning basins in the Chicago river. The latter project was first presented by Mr. Adams, who explained the vast magnitude of the commerce on the river and the difficulties and dangers incident to navigation at this time. The city is making extensive improvements, widening the channel, erecting the most modern bridges, etc., costing, in the aggregate, about $11,000,000. All of this benefited the general navigation interests and it was desired that the Federal movement supplement the work of providing turning basins to cost about $500,000.

W. H. Baker, chairman of the committee representing the canal trustees, stated the general purposes of the project of extending that waterway to the Mississippi and thus giving a deep water channel to St. Louis. For the present the committee only asked a government survey to develop the feasibility and advantages of the plan, this survey to cost $200,000. Mr. Baker did not go into the general merits of the projects, saying that the arguments were the same as those so fully presented last year.

Chairman Burton stated that the members of the committee personally examined the project last summer and were familiar with its general features.

Mr. Reeves, of Illinois, also stated that the members of the committee were personally familiar with the situation and that this obviated the necessity of a long hearing.

At a later day the committee will pass upon the two items proposed.

MISS STONE'S CAPTURE.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 13.—Perley A. Stone, of Boston, brother of Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary held for ransom by Bulgarian brigands, was in the city last night and of his sister's predicament said:

"My sister's capture is not the result of brigandage, but of a carefully laid plot, conceived months before by some of the principal actors in the political drama, now being played behind the scenes in Bulgaria and Macedonia.

"Her capture was not because she was a missionary, but because she was an American citizen. Had she been the subject of any other great nation, it would not have happened. Her rescue or abandonment will determine for many years to come the standing of Americans in the Orient."

Mr. Stone is the representative of a Haverhill manufacturing company.

SACRIFICE TO JOSS.

Baker City, Ore., Jan. 13.—A human sacrifice was prevented by the timely arrival of some Sisters of Charity upon the scene, in this city.

Hy Wong, a paralytic Chinaman, who has been a county charge, was returned to the care of his countrymen in Chinatown. While he was an inmate of the county hospital his queue had been cut off. On this account, the Chinese made preparations to offer him as a sacrifice to Joss. Hy Wong managed to get a message to the Sisters at the hospital, and they rescued him before his life was taken.

It is asserted that all preparations for Hy Wong's execution had been completed when the Sisters arrived at the Joss house.

MR. RAYNER IS AMBITIOUS

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13.—Isaac Lobe Straus, the one Democrat in the legislature who dared in the beginning to oppose the will of Gorman and the other managers of the party, has been prompted in his line of action by such leaders as Isidor Rayner and former Governor Brown, who are not in harmony with Gorman. Since Rayner has achieved national reputation as counsel for Admiral Schley his political ambition has been growing. He thinks he can reach the governorship and perhaps the next senatorship.

SAYS THEY ARE HYPERBOLES.

Clyde, Jan. 12.—"If the right eye causeth thee to stumble pluck it out and cast it from thee" is a hyperbole which no one is expected to believe literally, declares the last edition of the Biblical World, a publication at the University of Chicago, of which President Harper is the editor. The editorial states that the hyperbole is much used in the New Testament and that it is absurd to think that many of them are meant to be literally true.

POPE'S SILVER JUBILEE.

New York, Jan. 13.—A movement for the fitting celebration of the pontifical silver jubilee of Pope Leo XIII., which will take place this year, is now on foot in all parts of the world. Elaborate preparations for the coming celebration are already making in England, and will soon be begun in this country. Copies of the appeal just issued in England have been received at the house of Archbishop Corrigan, in this city.

IMPROVING HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 11.—A contract for the sewering and paving of Havana for $10,649,000 has been signed by Mr. McGivney, for McGivney & Rokeby, of Jersey City, and by acting Mayor Latorre for the city of Havana. Mr. McGivney has deposited a bond of $500,000.

The contract provides that the work shall be finished within four years.

Cured—32 Years of Awful Pile Agony.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 18, 1901.

"For 32 years I suffered constantly from protruding piles and finally had to abandon my trade of stone-mason. Four months ago I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and before I had used up one 50c box the disease had entirely disappeared and there is no sign of its ever returning. I am completely cured. F. Capps, 216 S. Minnesota ave." Sold by all druggists, 50c a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

DOGGING DE WET'S FORCE.

London, Jan. 14.—Perhaps the most important point in Lord Kitchener's weekly report, dated Johannesburg, Monday, January 13, is the omission of all mention of Gen. DeWet, from which it is adduced that the British commander-in-chief is more than usually hopeful of effective results from his present effort to surround DeWet. Since the disaster at Zefontein strong British columns have been persistently dogging DeWet's force, while armored trains have prevented him from crossing the railroad line and have forced him northward. Lord Kitchener is supplying DeWet's pursuers with relays and remounts.

Lord Kitchener reports that since January 6 20 Boers have been killed, 9 wounded and 203 captured and that 95 have surrendered.

Boers Cost Weight in Gold.

London, Jan. 13.—An ingenious arithmetician, writing in the Speaker, makes the following calculation in comparing the weight in flesh of the Boers and the cost in gold of the war. Assuming that the Boer army proper contained originally 22,870 men, averaging in weight 154 pounds, and accepting the estimate of Mr. Lloyd George, the pro-Boer member of Parliament, that the war will eventually cost England some £2,000,000,000, he makes the discovery that the whole of the Transvaal army might have been weighed out in the scales and barely equal the weight in gold which will be required before they are all led into death or captivity.

British Closing In.

Pretoria, Jan. 13.—The British forces have surprised and captured a Boer laager, twenty miles northwest of Ermelo. Forty-two Boers were taken, including Major Wolmarans.

HOMESICKNESS.

Manila, Jan. 13.—Medical authorities here assert that a considerable portion of the breaking down among American residents of the Philippine islands is due to homesickness. The newspapers of Manila are urging the United States Philippine commission to make an appropriation for a daily cabled news service from the United States, thus bringing Americans here into closer touch with their home life.

A majority of the local papers, several army officers, civil officials and others have promised subscriptions to help meet the cable tolls for a three months' news service of a hundred words a day.

An amount sufficient to cover the tolls for 70 words a day has already been subscribed. It is hoped this new service can be inaugurated January 15. It will be devoted to American news exclusively. The government has offered to send news bulletins free to all points on the military wires.

Deignan Recovers.

Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 11.—Osborn Deignan, who was one of the participants in the sinking of the Merrimac at Santiago, has been discharged from the Ukiah hospital for the insane, and ordered to duty on the steamship Independence at Mare Island navy yard.

The Distinctive Value

of Syrup of Figs is due to its pleasant form and perfect freedom from every objectionable quality or substance and to the fact that it acts gently and truly as a laxative, without in any way disturbing the natural functions. The requisite knowledge of what a laxative should be and of the best means for its production enable the California Fig Syrup Co. to supply the general demand for a laxative, simple and wholesome in its nature and truly beneficial in its effects; a laxative which acts pleasantly and leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition and which does not weaken them.

To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value and Syrup of Figs possesses this great advantage over all other remedies, that it does not weaken the organs on which it acts and therefore it promotes a healthful condition of the bowels and assists one in forming regular habits. Among its many excellent qualities may be mentioned its perfect safety, in all cases requiring a laxative, even for the babe, or its mother, the maiden, or the wife, the invalid, or the robust man.

Syrup of Figs is well known to be a combination of the laxative principles of plants, which act most beneficially, with pleasant aromatic liquids and the juice of figs, agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system, when its gentle cleansing is desired. The quality of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the excellence of the combination, but also to the original method of manufacture which ensures perfect purity and uniformity of product and it is therefore all important, in buying, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Losses From the War During the Past Year.

London, Jan. 8.—A published review of operations in South Africa during the past year, based on official reports, gives an interesting comparison of Boer and British losses. The review says that the total reduction of the Boer forces, in killed, wounded, taken prisoner and surrendered, amounts to 18,320 men. Out of this total only 7,963 rifles were secured. The captures of Boer ammunition amount to 2,300,000 cartridges. British columns are supposed to have taken all the Boer artillery, amounting to 27 guns, exclusive of the two captured by Gen. De Wet at Zeefontein.

The capture of Boer stock has been enormous, considering the great hauls made during the earlier years of the war. During the last year a total of 29,882 horses were captured, while of other stock, such as cattle, oxen and sheep, 266,821 head were captured.

The British casualties from actual fighting amount to only half of those sustained by the Boers, namely, 9,113 men, of which 1,513 were taken prisoners and have since been released. During the last year 4,009 men died of disease, fifteen officers and 342 men were accidentally killed and 25,800 men were invalided home.

PEACE OVERTURES

Expected Shortly Which Will End the Boer War.

Amsterdam, Jan. 10.—The Boer delegates in Holland evidently anticipate that some kind of peace overtures will shortly be made, though they are reticent as to their reasons for this belief. They maintain, however, that the demand for an unconditional surrender must be abandoned.

It is privately admitted that the delegates will not reject what they call "any fair offer of terms." If the negotiations are started by a neutral power the delegates will earnestly seek to obtain a modus vivendi, which will reconcile Mr. Kruger's desire for complete independence with the terms offered by Great Britain.

PRESIDENTS TO MEET.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 10—(Via Galveston, Texas.)—The presidents invited by President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, to attend a meeting at Corinto, Nicaragua, are those of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador.

President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, cabled to Ehrman & Co., the agents of the Chilian line of steamers, to send the Tacapel to take himself and twelve others to Corinto. The agents asked a large sum for transporting the Costa Rican President and his friends, and, as this dispatch is sent, it is understood that an acceptance of the agents' offer has not yet been received.

Gen. Albin, the military governor of this district, had a conference yesterday with Ehrman & Co., and proposed to charter or buy the steamer Lautaro, of the South American line. The Lautaro is of 2,000 tons, and arrived at Panama yesterday with a crew for the Chilian warship recently purchased at New Castle, England. It is a powerful vessel, and was constructed for use as an auxiliary cruiser of the Chilian navy, in case of war. The matter has been referred to the Navy's headquarters at Valparaiso.

WILHELM NOT GOING.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Following closely after the snub administered to Great Britain on the subject of the Prince of Wales earlier in the week, when the semi-official North German Gazette denied that Emperor William had urged the Prince of Wales to visit Berlin on the occasion of his majesty's birthday celebration, pointing out that the prince had been invited at the request of King Edward, the North German Gazette yesterday pointedly denies that Emperor William will attend either the memorial service in honor of the late Queen Victoria or the coronation of King Edward. The paper says that the statements in the English papers on the subject are untrue. Regarding the coronation, the North German Gazette points out that it is not in accordance with tradition or international usage for sovereigns to attend the coronation festivities of foreign monarchs.

BIBLE CRITICISM.

Rome, Jan. 10—The membership of the Papal commission on modern questions concerning the holy writ is officially announced. It consists of Cardinal Parocchi, vice chancellor of the Holy Roman church, and Cardinals Zegna, prefect of the Vatican Archives, and Vives y Tuto, as assessor. Among the consultors chosen from various countries is Professor Garrigan, of the Catholic University at Washington.

The scope of the inquiry is to ascertain the limits of freedom to be allowed the Catholic exegetist in Biblical questions of the day, and to point out definitely what must be maintained and what must be rejected in the interests of orthodoxy, what are allowable and what are left to the individual conscience.

The commission, notably the president, is said to represent broad-minded, progressive tendencies.

The London Tablet of January 3 announced that the Pope had appointed a special commission for the consideration of all questions connected with Biblical studies, to which Catholic scholars the world over might apply in cases of difficulty. Cardinal Parocchi, the paper added, was president of the commission, which would include eleven consultors chosen from different countries.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

PARAGUAY.

Revolution Has Broken Out in the Capital City.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 10.—(Via Galveston, Texas.)—The rumors, circulated here yesterday, of a revolution in the Republic of Paraguay, turn out to be well founded. The revolt, which broke out at Asuncion, the capital, was caused by the question of the presidential succession, the term of President Aceval expiring in November of this year.

The revolutionary junta was composed of Gen. Caballero, Gen. Escobar, Col. J. A. Escurra, the minister of war, Senor Marro, a cabinet minister, and Senator Freitas.

President Aceval resigned the presidency and congress accepted his resignation.

A collision occurred in the chamber of deputies during which Senator Facundo Insfran, president of the hygienic council, was killed, and General Caballero, Senators Miguel and Corbalan and Deputy Fernando Carreras were severely wounded.

The congress of Paraguay has placed the reins of government in the hands of the vice president, Senor Hector Carvallo.

Great excitement prevails at Asuncion.

PLAYING GHOST.

Flora, Ind., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Sarah A. Harkins, a wealthy aged woman residing at Deer Creek, a small town nine miles northeast of this city, is the victim of unknown persons who are endeavoring, through the instrumentality of ghostly visitations, to get possession of her property.

White figures are seen floating about her premises after nightfall, and the uncanny noises which are produced frighten the aged woman and she flees to neighbors for protection, always relating the same story. The ghost visits the house when she is absent and on her return she finds the furniture displaced and a note of warning written in red ink.

The strange shadows and weird sounds produced are said to be the work of a relative, who hopes to frighten her into making a will.

HE WAS SACRIFICED.

Denver, Col., Jan. 11.—A news special from Phoenix, Ariz., says:

"Padre, a big medicine man of the Yuba Indians, who lives on a reservation near Yuma, Ariz., has been offered as a sacrifice to the spirit, in accordance with their customs and has expiated the sins of the tribe, which are held responsible for an epidemic of smallpox. The medicine man divined the intentions of the Indians several days ago and fled to the mountains, but, in a half-starved condition, wandered back to the Indian village and pleaded for mercy. He was promptly bound, hand and foot, and conveyed by a delegation of Indians to Mexico, where he was bound to a tree and cruelly tortured to death. Padre has a warm place in the hearts of his tribesmen, but their customs required them to make a heavy sacrifice.

NO WAGE REDUCTION.

Anderson, Ind., Jan. 11.—To their surprise the workmen at the American Steel and Wire mills learned yesterday that their wages had not been reduced. The notice, posted early in the week, outlined some change in working time by hours instead of "turns." Some of the workmen construed this to mean a reduction in wages. The management was unable to stop the report, and concluded to prove it incorrect in the regular payment of wages yesterday.

SEWED UP HIS LIPS.

Dublin, Ind., Jan. 8.—Jeremiah Peabody, an aged and infirm inmate of the Tipton county almshouse, has adopted a most peculiar method of starving himself to death.

He recently became dissatisfied with the food placed before him, so he decided to sew his mouth together to keep from eating. Late Monday night he procured a darning needle and some heavy thread and took eighteen stitches through his lips.

He was discovered yesterday morning in a serious condition. The stitches were cut and Peabody appeared very thankful to be able to use his mouth once more, and partook eagerly of some food. The physicians believe blood poison will result from the wounds.

189951A

CURES WEAK MEN FREE

Send Name and Address To-Day---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 815 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipts as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PENSION BILL.

First Discussion of the Measure in the House.

Washington, Jan. 13.—This was District of Columbia day in the house and immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Babcock (Wis.), chairman of the District of Columbia committee, claimed the day and the house proceeded to the consideration of district business.

At the conclusion of the District of Columbia business, the house took up the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Barney (Wis.), in charge of the bill, explained that it carried $139,846,480, as against $145,245,230 appropriated for the current year. The estimates for the payment of pensions decreased from $144,000,000 to $138,500,000. He was asked by Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) why the amount for pensions decreased five and a half millions, while the number of pensioners was said to be larger.

Mr. Barney explained that this was accounted for by the fact that the arrearages were decreasing and the number of large pensions (those from $50 to $75 a month) was also decreasing. In reply to another question he stated that the commissioner of pensions believed that the high tide of pension payments had been reached and the amount required probably would remain stationary for some years.

Mr. Bell (Colo.) denounced the practices of the "pension sharks." He declared that they were importuning soldiers of the Spanish war and those who had since served in the Philippines to apply for pensions. He said that in some cases soldiers who were thoroughly examined at the time of their discharge and found to be perfectly sound, yielded to these importunities and applied for pensions within a month after their discharge. He made a strong plea for justice to the soldiers, not only of the rebellion, but of the Spanish war, contending that to secure justice for deserving veterans pensions to the unworthy should be opposed.

As against the soldier in the civil war who had not applied for a pension until recent years he thought the present commissioner was too strict, but in the matter of ferreting out fraud he thought Commissioner Evans had been unexcelled by any of his predecessors.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) assailed the report of the committee of the G. A. R. of last summer which made certain congressmen, himself among them, responsible for the failure to pass the preference pension bill. He said the report was unjust, unfair and untruthful.

Cuban Customs Duties.

When the Senate met to-day Mr. Mason gave notice that to-morrow he would address the Senate in reference to Cuban customs duties, a bill or resolution relating to which were introduced by him to-day.

A resolution by Mr. Hale, providing for the printing of a number of copies of the report of the Schley court of inquiry was referred to the committee on printing.

Department of Commerce.

Mr. Nelson—The bill creating a department of commerce was taken up.

Mr. Nelson made an argument in favor of the department of commerce. It would materially aid in increasing our foreign markets, and would tend to bring workingmen and employers into closer and more harmonious relations. He believed all lines of industry would be advanced by such a department.

After some discussion by Messrs. Teller and Hale, the department of commerce bill went over, both these senators saying they desired to have further time to consider it. At 1:45 the Senate went into executive session.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Republican members of the senate committee on Philippines had a conference to-day and considered the house tariff bill. The principal subject under discussion was a proposition to make reduction of 25 per cent on goods coming from the Philippines to the United States. No agreement was reached and there is a divergence of opinion as to the proposition. It is expected that an agreement will be reached when the full committee meets on Thursday.

Washington, Jan. 13.—It was practically decided to reduce the tariff on goods coming from the Philippines to the United States to the extent of the export tax levied in the islands. The matter of further reduction is still being agitated.

THE ILLINOIS.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The big battleship Illinois has just come out of the floating dry dock at the New Orleans naval station, having successfully demonstrated the possibilities of that structure.

CANAL BILL

Passed the House by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Hepburn Nicaraguan canal bill passed the House yesterday afternoon by practically a unanimous vote. Only two members out of 310 voted against it. Messrs. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) and Lassiter (Dem. Va.) were the two voting in the negative. The opposition to committing the government to the Nicaraguan route attempted to secure amendments to lodge with the President the discretionary power to purchase and complete the Panama canal, if it could be purchased for $40,000,000. The test came on the first vote, when the advocates of an alternative route polled 102 against 170 votes. At each succeeding vote their strength dwindled until Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, under whose leadership the fight was made, was unable to get the ayes and noes on a motion to recommit. All other amendments failed, and the bill passed exactly as it came from the committee. None of the votes, except that on the final passage of the bill, was a record vote.

PANAMA CANAL.

Representative of Company Before the Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 11.—M. Edouard Lampre, representing the Panama Canal company, appeared before the senate committee on interoceanic canals to-day, in obedience to the summons of that committee to testify concerning the affairs of his company and its proffer to sell its property and franchises to the United States. M. Jules Boeufve, of the French embassy, also was present at the hearing. The meeting was held behind closed doors, representatives of the press being excluded.

M. Lampre was questioned at great length by the members of the committee. He said that his mission to the United States had been to ascertain to whom the proposition for the sale of the Panama property should be made. Having informed himself upon this point he had conferred with Admiral Walker, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, as to the form of the offer. He then had cabled to his principals, the result being that the offer to sell for $40,000,000 had been made directly from Paris and not by him. He said, however, that it was his understanding that the proposal included both the franchises and the property of the Panama company but not the money in its treasury, of which there is about 16,000,000 francs.

M. Lampre was questioned especially concerning the title of the present Panama company, several members of the committee expressing doubt as to whether those now claiming ownership had secured unquestionable title. He replied that they had made their purchase through the liquidator of the old company and that the transfer was regular. In response to other questions he said that in case the transaction should be consummated the money would be distributed among the members of the original company and those of the present organization by arbitration. He said that the proffers of his company have been made in good faith and that the company was able to "deliver the goods."

THE SCHLEY CASE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Post says: "The case of Rear Admiral Schley is now being considered by the attorney-general for the purpose of discovering whether there was any illegality in connection with the court of inquiry. It is understood that at the recent conference between the President and Rear Admiral Schley the latter pointed out some alleged violations of law in regard to the court and these matters have been deemed worthy of examination."

A SCHLEY RESOLUTION.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, yesterday introduced a joint resolution reciting that Commodore Schley was the senior officer in command at the battle of Santiago; that he was in absolute command at that battle, and is "entitled to the credit due to such commanding officers for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships."

The resolution provides for the thanks of congress to Admiral Schley and the officers and men under his command.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

President Roosevelt Is Bound to Ferret Them Out.

Washington, Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt has begun a systematic effort to unearth the customs frauds that have been going on in the city of New York for nearly twenty years. He has retained W. Wickham Smith, a New York lawyer, who is a specialist in tariff matters, to take charge of the investigation, and will ultimately secure the services of Wilbur F. Wakeman, former appraiser of the port, to assist Mr. Smith.

The President peremptorily dismissed Mr. Wakeman from office because Wakeman wrote him a letter savagely criticising the regime of Secretary Gage, but now he is more than half sorry that Wakeman is not still an employe of the government. Wakeman, more than any other man in the country, on account of his intimate knowledge of customs affairs, is in a position to aid the President in uncovering the frauds that have been carried on with a boldness that almost defies the imagination. The hurried investigation which has been made under the President's direction has indicated that the government has been defrauded out of a sum amounting to nearly $800,000 annually for a period of eighteen years. The frauds have been committed through bribing employes of the customs service.

The President is after the bribers, who are understood to be wealthy importers of the city of New York. He has received information which points directly to several well-known firms as being actively identified with the frauds, and he expects to obtain more in the near future that will enable him to bring the frauds to the attention of the department of justice.

Powerful influences, commercial and political, have been at work for nearly a month past to pursuade the President to drop the investigation, but they have not been successful. His mind is made up to apprehend and punish those who are guilty of defrauding Uncle Sam, and he expects to catch every one of them.

AT THE CORONATION

Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Wilson and Capt. Clark Are Selected.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The secretary of state to-day announced the names of the following persons who are to be special representatives of the United States government at the coronation of King Edward:

Special Ambassador—Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Representative of the United States Army—Gen. James H. Wilson, of Delaware.

Representative of the United States Navy—Capt. Charles E. Clark, commander of the battleship Oregon during the Spanish-American war and now governor of the naval home at Philadelphia.

There are to be three secretaries as follows:

J. P. Morgan, jr., son of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York; Edmund Lincoln Baylies, a barrister, of New York, and William Wetmore, son of Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The first financial measure of importance to be reported to the house is that agreed upon by the committee on coinage, weights and measures providing for the maintenance of the legal tender silver dollar at a parity with gold, and for the increase of the subsidiary silver coinage. The measure was introduced by Representative Hill, of Connecticut. It was considered last year in congress, and attracted widespread attention among bankers and financial authorities.

Mr. Hill urged immediate action in order that the bill might be brought before the house at an early day.

This was opposed by the Democratic members, who were against the bill on its merits, and protested against what they alleged to be undue haste. Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, sought to have the vote deferred one week in order that Alexander Delmar, a writer on economic subjects, might be heard.

This was voted down, as were all other motions to defer action, and the committee, by a party vote, ordered the bill reported. It authorizes the coinage of subsidiary silver coin without regard to limit and as public necessity may require. The most important feature of the bill, for the parity of gold and silver dollars, is as follows:

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to maintain at all times at parity with gold, the legal tender silver dollars remaining outstanding, and to that end he is hereby directed to exchange gold for legal tender silver dollars when presented to the treasury in the sum of five dollars or any multiple thereof; and all provisions of law for the use from or maintenance of the reserve fund in the treasury relating to United States notes are, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, hereby made applicable to the exchange of legal tender silver dollars."

THE HEISTAND CASE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Senate committee on military affairs yesterday unanimously agreed upon a report on the case making charges against Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, of the army, and the report was presented to the Senate by Senator Cockrell, as soon as that body convened. The report contains a concise statement of the facts in the case as brought out by the inquiry and casts no reflection upon any of the officers of the government whose names were mentioned in connection with the case.

IN MEMORY OF McKINLEY.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The joint debate committee of the senate and house of representatives appointed to make arrangements for a memorial meeting in honor of President McKinley, at which Secretary Hay is to deliver an address, decided to-day that the proposed meeting should be held in the hall of the house of representatives at noon February 27.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the committee in the marble room of the senate, at which Senator Foraker presided. Senator Fairbanks gave an account of the sub-committee's call upon and invitation to Secretary Hay to deliver the memorial oration, and of his acceptance. He also stated that the secretary had said that any date between February 22 and March 11, would be satisfactory to him. The chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee of eleven to arrange the details of the ceremony, and a committee of seven on publication of proceedings.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

A Bad Breath

is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within: secure healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure **Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N. Y.**

PHILIPPINE BILLS.

Islanders Are Anxious to Know the Future of the Ccuntry.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Representative Cooper, chairman of the House committee on insular affairs, and author of the bill establishing a civil government in the Philippines, today made a statement regarding this plan of self-government for the islands. He said:

"It has been suggested in opposition to the provision in the House bill to establish a civil government in the Philippines to begin on January 1, 1904, that it is unwise to attempt to pass a law to take effect two years from now. But it is a mistake to say that the effect of such a law would be postponed for two years. On the contrary it would have an immediate effect upon the minds of the Filipino people, especially upon those of the educated and intelligent, and in the language of the commission, would satisfy their desire for definite knowledge of the intention of Congress with respect to their country."

Two Bills Differ.

Speaking of the difference between the House bill and the Senate bill, Mr. Cooper said: "The chief dofference between the two bills is in the provision for the establishment of civil government. The Senate bill simply continues in power the existing government. The bill which I introduced in the House goes farther than that and provides not only for the present and temporary government of the islands until January 1, 1904, but also carries a system of government to go into effect on and after that date, in accordance with the recommendations of the Philippine commission in its last report, received about three weeks ago."

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The dinner to the diplomatic corps was given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt last night. The table was set in the east room, used for the first time for a purpose of this kind, and covers were laid for 85 persons—the largest number ever entertained at dinner at one time in the White House. The immense double T shaped table was set off with immense plaques of pink begonias in maiden hair fern and towering bunches of white roses in crystal vases. The silver candles, with pink shades, lent a tint of rich coloring to the scene. The President sat in the center of the table, with Lady Pauncefote on his right and Senora De Azpiroz on his left. Directly opposite the President sat Mrs. Roosevelt, with the British ambassador on her right and the German ambassador on her left.

Especial attention had been paid to the decoration and illumination of the east room. In addition to the myriads of electric lights from the chandeliers, there were sprays of green lights scattered through the smilax which wreathed the large pillars, while the immense mirrors were veiled with laurel, through which shone a profusion of red and white electric lights.

WHITE HOUSE RATS.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Rats are overrunning the White House. That is one of the reasons why a new executive mansion should be built. The present residence of the President is infested with the rodent pests. This has been the case for years, and the rats have increased in numbers until the question of getting rid of them has become serious.

The danger to the building from their constant burrowing and undermining has led to repeated efforts to exterminate these executive mansion rats. Col. Bingham, the custodian of the historic building, will make a final attempt soon to run the rodents out of the holes they have used for many years. If his plan fails, it is not known just what can be done, but the nuisance has reached a stage where relief cannot be secured, the building will be a dangerous place of abode, if not actually uninhabitable.

No one seems to know how or when the rats first came to the White House, but it is probable they came from the stables. Since their advent, however, they have made the place lively.

Many visitors have been startled when calling upon the President by a sudden roar and rush on the floors above the cabinet room, and the sound echoing through the walls often has led people to think there must be a bowling alley in full operation in the attic, with a whole bunch of officeseekers trying to knock down the pins.

NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.

Washington, Jan. 11.—At the instance of the navy department, Senator Hale has introduced in the senate a bill intended to carry out a long cherished plan of the naval experiments, and especially of Engineer-in-Chief Melville, to provide the navy an experimental plant of the first class, somewhat on the lines of the magnificent German naval experimental plant at Charlottenburg, which has been of such benefit to the German navy. The bill provides an appropriation of $400,000 for the construction of a building at the naval academy at Annapolis, and its equipment, to deal with engineering problems of value and interest to the navy, which cannot be properly left to private enterprises to solve. Much pressure has been brought to bear on the navy department by the great manufacturing interests throughout the country, and also by the scientific colleges and shipbuilders, to have the navy undertake this important work. Admiral Melville pointed out important military reasons that make it desirable the government should not be obliged to rely on outside experimenters for this work. Beside this big benefit to the navy proper, the proposed plant, it is said, will be of immense service in solving problems of the greatest importance to manufacturing interests and in stimulating the inventive genius of the navy.

PAID FOR HIS CRIME.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The war department has been advised of the execution of Phineas Foutz, late corporal of Co. K, Nineteenth infantry, at Cebu, Philippine islands, on the morning of January 3, 1902.

Foutz was convicted of the willful murder of a native girl in the Philippine islands on November 15, 1900, and was sentenced to be hanged, but escaped from the custody of the military. He was executed immediately after his recapture.

Alabama Republicans.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 14.—It is the hope of Republican leaders of Alabama that the disrupted elements of the party may be brought together and harmony restored by the meeting of the state executive committee in session here to-day. It is expected that William Vaughn will resign as state chairman, and that his successor will be some one mutually satisfactory to the rival elements.

SEARCHLIGHT ON THE PHILIPPINES

Senator Hoar Seeks an Inquiry Into Military Methods.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Hoar called up his resolution offered yesterday providing for an investigation of the conduct of the Philippine campaign, etc., and after explaining that the purpose of the resolution was not to interfere with the work of the Philippine committee, he claimed that we ought to have some reliable information regarding the war in the Philippines, which he characterized as a "painful controversy."

During the civil war, he said, there was a committee which reported upon their responsibility the facts which were needed for the senate and for the country. There are many things about which the public has been in doubt, as for instance, the statement appearing in the public press and twice made in the senate that Aguinaldo had sold out his countrymen.

Mr. Hoar called attention to what he characterized as the conflicting reports of Gen. Chaffee and Judge Taft of the Philippine commission, and said it was important that the country should know which of these had taken the correct view of the situation. Hence he appealed for careful inquiry by the senate.

He declared it to be one of God's truths "that no people has the right to crush the liberty out of another people," and added: "We are engaged in the Philippines in the unholy office of crushing out a republic, and if we had dealt with them as we have dealt with Cuba, the Filipinos would now be a happy, prosperous people, sending their children to our schools and imitating our institutions."

ON EDGE OF NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls, Jan. 14.—Fred Truesdale, of this city, while out duck hunting on Niagara river, got caught in an ice floe and had a miraculous escape from being swept over the falls.

Few men ever faced death as closely as Truesdale and escaped from its hideous clutches.

Truesdale's boat was captive on an ice floe. Truesdale tried hard to get free and reach open water, but his efforts were of no avail, and he drifted rapidly toward the American falls.

William Holloran, another old river man, securing a rope, hurried to Willow island, close to which Truesdale was drifting. When the boat was about 40 feet out from shore, Holloran threw a rope, which fell across the boat.

Truesdale quickly tied it about his waist, and, leaving the boat, he was dragged, half dead, across the ice and through the water to the island. As he landed, he fell unconscious in the arms of his rescuer.

Willow island is a short distance above the bridge to Goat island, and within a few minutes Truesdale's boat and gun passed over the brink of the American falls.

Truesdale and Holloran are the men who towed Mrs. Taylor out in the river the day she went over the falls.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 14.—Representatives from nearly every county of the state are here for to-night's meeting of the North Carolina State Farmer's association. The cotton seed situation and the fertilizer question are among the important matters to receive attention. The meeting promises to be one of exceptional interest to the agriculturists of the state.

PHILLIPS AGAIN.

Second Smash of the Corn King Dominated Tuesday's Grain Markets.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A notice was posted at the opening of the Board of Trade today, calling for the closing of all open deals with George H. Phillips, the former "Corn King."

A heavy call for extra margins is said to have been the cause of the posting of the notice. The call was made yesterday afternoon, and Phillips and his staff worked all night over the firm's books. The trouble is said to have been due to a 3½ per cent break in rye yesterday. Phillips is credited with holding a line of 1,500,000 bushels of rye, mostly in May options. The break yesterday was caused by a sale of only 50,000 bushels. Phillips is said to have on his books also from four to five million bushels of May corn.

Phillips opened negotiations with elevator men before the opening of the board, in an endeavor to dispose of his rye outside the pit. The negotiations fell through, and May rye, which closed yesterday at 66¾ cents, opened with sales from 61 to 60 cents. The whole Phillips line was dumped into the market. Brokers acting for Armour & Co., however bought nearly all of it, and the market, in consequence, rallied sharply to 65 cents.

The effect of the notice posted by Secretary Stone was instantaneous, the whole list opening off sharply. Wheat opened 1 to 1½ cents lower; corn, ½ to 1 cent down, and oats nearly a cent depressed.

Mr. Phillips could not be seen following the announcement of the closing of his deals, but members of his staff stated that he was still in good financial condition.

Hulbert, Phillips' office manager, declared that it was the suddenness of the call for the extra 10 per cent margins which had embarrassed Mr. Phillips. He stated that Mr. Phillips had traded but little on his own account, the grain for the most part belonging to customers.

Phillips Is "Dead Broke."

Later Jacob Ringer, attorney for Mr. Phillips, gave out a statement saying that his client had been practically wiped off the financial slate. "He is 'broke,'" said Mr. Ringer. "Men whom he worsted in former deals went after him and they 'got' him." Mr. Phillips gave out a statement in part as follows:

"The amount involved in the trouble of to-day is about $80,000. My customers had their trades well margined and if the trades closed out to-day bring a fair price on them I owe my obligations. I was 'long' about 1,200,000 rye, 5,000,000 wheat and 600,000 corn and oats. Saturday a member of the board interested in breaking the rye market sent notices calling for an extra margin of 10 per cent on rye. This naturally caused selling orders Monday, and the representative of the member mentioned, finding the market bare of orders, forced the market down 3 cents. This was done in a moment, and the news, flashed all over the country, causing consernation among holders of rye contracts, many of whom sold on a weak market. A decline of one cent in wheat, coupled with rumors that my strength resulted in unusually heavy calls for margins. I was for the moment unprepared and the only alternative left was to close out. I have no excuses to offer and no complaints to make.

MARCONI'S PLANT.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Signor Marconi said last night that he had completed all arrangements for building his station at Cape Breton. It is said on good authority that the government will assist in erecting the plant, which will cost $100,000.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Jan. 11.—Trade advices as reflected in telegrams to Bradstreet's exhibit some irregularity, caused by weather conditions.

That a considerable spring business has already been booked is indicated by the heavy shipments of merchandise.

Speculation is likewise exhibiting a broad tendency, but here also some irregularity is manifested owing to counter currents and technical market conditions. The growing ease of money is a reflection of previously reported good collections, following active trade in the late months of last year. There seems ground for the complaint that rate cutting is proceeding actively in railroad circles, despite the fact that a sufficiency of business exists for all, as evidenced by the continued and even accentuated complaints of car shortage, although some improvement is noted this week in the latter respect.

Iron and steel production is active beyond precedent for this season of the year, and further advances of 50 cents and $1 per ton are noted in coal pig, which is taking the place of other grades at Chicago as a result of scarcity, due to insufficient transportation. Southern pig iron has been firmly put on a $12 basis for No. 2 at Birmingham, and foundry pig has been advanced 50 cents at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The shut down of Chicago furnaces has caused an accumulation of coke sufficient to allow several to resume. The Pittsburg district iron and steel trade alone is said to be short 5,000 cars, and although a change for the better is reported there, double the present shipments could be made if there were cars enough.

The feature in cereals has been the unquestionable growth of speculative feeling as reflected in improved outside or commission buying of wheat, corn and oats, while flour has also improved in general demand. Crop damage in the Southwest and reports of exceptional activity at St. Louis have been stimulating factors, but all through the week realizing has been the restraining feature, sufficient in the case of corn, aided by freer country offerings to bring about a slight decline. Exporters are still declared to be out of the market in this cereal and in wheat, and, despite good cables from abroad, the advance in domestic markets has been so pronounced as to induce talk of resumpment of American wheat from Liverpool.

SHORT COFFEE CROP.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Consul General McLally, at Guatemala, reports to the State department under date of December 11, that the coffee crop of Guatemala for this season will fall about 40 per cent. short of that of last year. It is estimated that this season's yield will amount to 48,000,000 pounds.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 14.—The smash of Corn King Phillips, at Chicago, dominated the grain markets to-day and caused an opening that was badly demoralized. Phillips went down because of a three-cent break in rye, on small trading yesterday, but he was also supposed to be holding long lines of wheat and corn and nobody knew what to expect. Soon after the opening Phillips announced that his trades would be closed out and a little later it was stated that the elevator interests would take his rye at the market. This steadied the situation and with support from Armour there was a rally toward noon. The selling, however, was nervous in the extreme.

On the local exchange the opening in wheat was from 1¾c to 1¼c under the close of yesterday and things were decidedly bearish.

The close was a little better than the opening, but still showed a decline.

Beyond the Phillips incident there was little in the way of news on change to-day. Cables closed lower, Liverpool wheat ½@¾d under yesterday; London, ½d lower; Paris, 5 ct. decline, and Antwerp unchanged.

The weather map showed fair skies over most of the country and little sign of any extreme cold weather. Receipts of wheat at northwestern points were 408 cars, compared with 356 last year.

Corn capered after about the same fashion as wheat and the Phillips deal was the feature. It was off at the opening and showed a better tone toward noon. At Liverpool corn closed ½d lower and 1⅛ lower at London.

Oats were dull and there was nothing doing in rye.

Total clearances to-day were 527,000 bu of wheat and flour; 12,440 of corn and 10,650 of oats.

Primary receipts to-day were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	756,656	587,887
Corn	538,190	866,474
Shipments—		
Wheat	194,622	179,933
Corn	529,638	419,558

It is estimated that receipts of grain at Chicago to-morrow will be 35 cars of wheat, 55 of corn and 210 of oats.

Bradstreet's report on the world's visible supply of grain shows: Wheat, decrease, 1,778,000 bu; corn, increase, 604,000; oats, decrease, 1,077,000.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—January, 64; May, 64¼c; July, 66c.

Oats—January, 43½c; May, 47c; July, 41¾c.

Clover Seed—January, $6.02½; March, $6.07½; No. 2, $5.40@5.90; rejected, $5.30@5.45.

Timothy—Cash, prime, $3.60.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today.	Jan. 13
Cash	....	....	....	....	88¼	88¾
May	87½	88¼	87½	88¼	88¼	88¾
July	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¼	84	84

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
Jan.	77⅜	77⅞	76¾	77⅜	77⅞	
May	80½	81¼	80	81@81⅛	81½	
July	79½	81	79½	80¾	81	
Corn—						
Jan.	61⅛	61⅞	60⅞	61⅜	62⅛	
May	64½	65⅜	64½	65¼	65⅞	
July	64	65¼	64	64⅝@65	65¼	
Oats—						
May	45	46⅝	44½	45⅝	45⅝	
July	40	40⅝	39¾	40¼	40¼	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	86	86½	85½	86½	86⅞
July	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	86⅜
Corn—					
May	69¾	69¾	69	69¼	69¾
July	69	69⅝	68¾	69⅛	69¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	81¾	87⅞	87¼	87¾	88¼
July	80⅛	80⅝	80¼	80¾	81¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	76⅞@77	77¾@78
July	....	....	....	77⅛	78½@79

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	78½	79

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	$16.70	$16.72	$16.70	$16.72	$16.60
May	16.95	17.20	16.95	17.17	17.02
Lard—					
Jan.	9.50	9.52	9.50	9.52	9.42
May	9.60	9.80	9.60	9.77	9.45
Ribs—					
Jan.	....	....	....	8.37	8.27
May	8.55	8.70	8.55	8.67	8.57

Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14.—All grains opened panicky to-day on the announcement that Geo. H. Phillips had been forced to close all his open deals for want of sufficient margins. Liberal receipts and slightly lower cables were insignificant compared with 5,000,000 bushels of long wheat said to be held by Phillips which the crowd expected would at once be thrown on the market. May wheat opened with a bad slump, 1 to 1½@1¾c depressed, at 80@80¼c. Bears were in high spirits and pounded all prices, though many took advantage of the state of affairs to cover their short lines to a good advantage. Trade was enormous. The pit was in a frenzy and deals were so rapid it was almost impossible to distinguish which way the current ran. After the first bad slump a concerted support by the bull faction pressed May back to 81¼c, but this would not hold long on the heavy selling and it slid back to 80¼c. At the end of the first hour the recovery had reached 81¾c for May. Local receipts were 68 cars, 1 of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 611 cars, making a total for the three points of 677 cars, against 781 last week and 474 a year ago.

May corn slumped 1⅝@1¾c to 59½c at 64¼c to 65c at the opening. The tone here was very weak and Phillips was the only influence. Cables were slightly lower but were insignificant. There was heavy selling. It is not understood that Phillips was heavily interested in corn, but the selling went on at a tremendous rate at the opening. A great deal of it, however, was wanted on the decline and there was a slow recovery for May options to 65¾c, followed by a setback of ¾c. Receipts were 171 cars.

Oats had the strongest tone of any of the pits. Trade opened very excited and at once assumed large proportions. May started 3@3¼c lower at 45c and sagged to 42½c, but at once a strong bull support pushed back the onslaught of the bears and prices readily went to 46¾c, a decided improvement over yesterday's close. Apparently there was little Phillips selling and the pit continued in the somewhat depressed tone it had shown for the last few weeks. After the early bulge the weakness of the other pits gradually had an effect and May eased back to 45½c. Receipts were 282 cars.

Rye was the most excited pit on the floor early. A "fancy" deal had been carried in this cereal and it was the raid on Phillips yesterday in this pit that started the brokers to asking for the full 10 per cent. margins in all his deals and which led to the forced selling. Rye opened 4¾c to 5¾c, down to 62c to 61c on the failure and slumped to 60c. Phillips is said to have carried 10,000,000 bushels long in rye alone. At the low prices a prominent house began to absorb nearly everything offered and the price rallied to 65c.

Provisions were weak at the opening on the Phillips' influence, but had a fair recovery on outside buying and an improved hog market. May pork opened 50@75c lower to 2½@5c higher at $16.85 to $17.05 and sold up to $17.17½. May lard, 5@7½c to a shade lower at $9.60 to $9.80 and advanced to $9.87½, and May ribs 2½c lower to unchanged at $8.55 to $8.67½ and sold to $8.67½.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—No rain in sight in California which gave the San Francisco market a strong tone. As regards the future of wheat, opinions differ to quite an extent, but stocks are stocks in sight, with farmers holding back a good sized part of crop not only in southwest but in the northwest, a stock demand for flour with large stock abroad, it will require considerable damage to winter wheat, which is not now apparent as well as a smart increase in export demand for wheat to materially help values in an upward direction.

It is quite possible that a good sized reaction from to-day's break may be brought about but market has received a shock that it will take some time to recover from, and the entire speculative future of Geo. H. Phillips was announced, causing demoralization in all of the grain pits, precipitating selling to an enormous extent, it being estimated that fully 5,000,000 bushels closed out and a little later it was stated that the elevator interests would take his rye at the market. This steadied the situation and with support from Armour there was a rally toward noon. The selling, however, was nervous in the extreme.

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